

## Another of Berea's Sons in Political Race

We are glad to publish on page 8 of this issue the announcement of Sherman Chasteen's purpose to run for a second term as Justice of the Peace in the third Magisterial District of Rockcastle County.

In following up his career, we find that he has been putting into practice the things that he learned while at Berea from 1900 to 1903. His record shows that he has taught fifteen schools in his county, seven of which were in his home district.

He is an ardent Sunday-School worker and boosts in every way possible to bring his county to the front.

Berea stands for her sons and daughters returning to their home neighborhoods and wielding their influence there. We are pleased because of Mr. Chasteen's exemplary life and trust all who know and believe in his progressive methods will give him the needed support, regardless of party lines.

## Facts About the Eastern Kentucky Division of the Dixie Highway

By J. W. Herndon

Spring is coming, and with the approach of good weather, work on the Dixie Highway will be resumed. The road from Richmond to Berea lacks about one mile of being completed. The bed rock is on the mile and stone already quarried to finish it; but must be reduced and spread. This will perhaps take two weeks. A few fills and approaches to bridges will have to be widened and retaining walls built; but this will soon be done.

The road through Berea is a model of beauty, passing in front of Talcott and Kentucky Halls.

The road from Berea to the Rockcastle line, a distance of about five miles, will be begun in early spring. Judge Baxter will put on one of the county crews to complete this link. It is one of the most difficult pieces of road to construct, owing to the fact that it must cross Scaffold Cane mountain. Our efficient Road Engineer, J. S. Boggs, has already run several initial lines over the mountain and tells us that he will be able to reach Rockcastle County on a 5 per cent grade.

Rockcastle County is a little "out of tune." Her people are not satisfied with the location of the road through Laurel County. They claim that Laurel County should meet them at Livingston, while Laurel has located her road to meet Rockcastle at the mouth of Parkers Creek, some five miles up Rockcastle River from Livingston. This compels Rockcastle to build about five miles more road than she would have to build if Laurel County would meet her at Livingston. Laurel County claims that the road could not be built to Livingston from London over Wild Cat mountain except at a tremendous cost and that the bridge at Livingston would be much more expensive.

The Fiscal Court of Rockcastle County has agreed to meet Laurel at the mouth of Parkers Creek and ordered that survey be made from Livingston up the river to the mouth of Parkers Creek.

This action does not meet the approval of the citizens living in the western part of Rockcastle who are clamoring for a western outlet to

Crab Orchard.

To all these good people I would say, "Get Together." The Dixie Highway may not be just where you or I may want it, but it means so much to your county. Rockcastle is one of the richest counties in the mountains and is especially adapted to fruit growing and dairying. All she needs is an outlet and with this National highway traversing her from North to South and with the train of automobiles and trucks that will pass through her every day, will put her in the market with everything that she can raise. Her scenic beauty will attract capitalists from the cities who will build summer homes along the road and in less than one year after this Dixie Highway is completed, your land will double in value. Then build your cross country pikes, one from Jackson County down Clear Creek; another from Brindle Ridge continuing the Boone Way to Crab Orchard and let Rockcastle take the place she deserves among her sister counties.

Friends of the road are doing everything in their power to secure Federal aid for you people. C. C. Thomas of Richmond, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is leading the fight, backed by a score of lieutenants who are not leaving a stone unturned to secure some aid for you. The other counties along the road are not asking Federal aid for themselves but want it given to Rockcastle and Laurel. Now let's quit fussing and growling and put our shoulders to the wheel and pull together for the Dixie Highway. God hates a kicker and a quitter. Of course there are always some soreheads in every community; these we never hope to convert. Let us teach them to sing "I Want to be an Angel," and pray God to take them if He can use them, as they are no good on earth.

The bond issue may not be sufficient to complete this road but if every farmer will give a few days work with his teams to spread stone that has been quarried and reduced by the county, this road can be completed and dedicated by the coming fall.

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Berea will certainly "Shine, shine" when the new electric lights are installed. Have you read the "Notice—Sale of Franchise" on page 5? Every citizen should read it and be posted first-hand.

Read what the Governor of N. C. says about the one-crop system which is practiced in the South and keeps poverty hanging about. You will find it on farm page, this issue.

We receive many expressions of appreciation in behalf of our serial, "Prudence of the Parsonage." You are missing a fine treat if you are not reading it.

It is certainly worth while to have in your home a weekly paper that tells all the news and so many other good things that help the home and neighborhood. We have so managed it that thus far we have not been obliged to raise our subscription price. If you appreciate our effort to help you, you will not neglect to renew your subscription at once.

There is no local project that deserves emphasis more than the Dixie Highway. Mr. Herndon has given us some facts about it which we publish under his signature. In order to have anything we must go after it. Read what has been done and what will be done if we all work together.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

**State Farmers' Institute Postponed**  
Owing to the influx of people into Estill, Powell and Clark counties prospecting for oil, we found the hotels at Winchester are filled to their capacity and we are unable to secure the promise of rooms to accommodate the speakers, delegates and visitors who attend this meeting. February 28th, March 1st, and 2nd, has been called off.

The people of Clark County and Winchester are anxious to open the doors of their homes to the visitors but this meeting coming at the time of year when the weather could not be depended upon, it is deemed unwise to attempt it on account of the inconvenience and embarrassment which would likely ensue and being unable to secure the promise of any hotel rooms in advance it was agreed by all that this Institute be called off for the present.

## Fatal Result of Fight in Letcher County

After seriously wounding Ralph Ratliff during a quarrel at Hellier, in Pike County, Sunday night Jay Branham, twenty-four years old, was killed by a posse, not, however, until he had wounded Patton Bartley, postmaster at Hellier. Both Bartley and Ratliff were rushed to a hospital at Jenkins, two special trains being pressed into service. Mr. Bartley is not expected to live, but hopes are entertained for Ratliff's recovery.

Branham and Ratliff met in a restaurant and an argument arose which ended in the former drawing his revolver and firing a shot at Ratliff. Immediately after the shooting Branham disappeared in the darkness.

Joe Ratliff, father of the wounded man and a member of the police force, at once organized a posse, of which Deputy Sheriff Dock Sanders and Postmaster Bartley were overtaken about a mile from where the shooting occurred.

Deputy Sheriff Sanders demanded his surrender. Branham responded with a shot which pierced Postmaster Bartley's abdomen. The posse then poured several volleys into Branham's body, with the result that the man died almost instantly.

## Embargo is Lifted on Coal from Hazard Fields to Louisville and Cincinnati

The L. & N. railroad would not receive coal from local companies owing to the embargo on shipments to Louisville and Cincinnati.

The restriction was lifted at 7 o'clock the 13th, and all the companies in this district are working hard to fill accumulated orders.

All shipments to Louisville and to Cincinnati or beyond Cincinnati over the C. & O., Big Four or Pennsylvania lines are being taken by the company. The yards at these points became so congested that the embargo was necessary.

## \$100,000 Oil Company Sold Out

The Puckett Oil Co., a Kentucky corporation formed about six months ago, have sold their holdings of 650 acres with ten completed wells in Estill County, to the LeRoy Adams Oil Co. The consideration was \$100,000. The property was sold by J. C. McCombs and E. G. Henderson. Many other smaller deals were closed during the week.

## New Companies Formed

Several new companies have recently been organized, running the total operating concerns up to about 200 in the Irvine field. New operators in this field who have been at work in less profitable fields of the country are gradually increasing the roll of "oil finders."

"Wildcatting" on a strenuous scale will be prosecuted during the coming spring, not only in the untested territory of Estill and adjoining counties, but far along the "geological" line toward Tennessee to the southwest and toward West Virginia on the northeast. Geological data is highly encouraging to the "drill" over wide areas of Eastern and Western Kentucky for both oil and gas.

## New Coal Operation

The Lyons Block Coal Company is the name of a new operation in the Hazard field. This operation is located near Viper and is owned by P. T. Lyons, of Minneapolis, Minn. (Continued on page eight)

## U. S. NEWS

**Major General Funston Dead**  
Monday evening Major General Funston died suddenly in San Antonio, Tex., from heart affection. Services of military simplicity were held at his official residence Tuesday afternoon after which his body was laid in the Alamo, the first time that historic structure has been used for such a purpose. Three thousands viewed the remains. By special train the body was borne to San Francisco, Calif., where it will be laid to rest tomorrow in the national cemetery at the Presidio.

## WILSON AWAITS HOUR TO MOVE

Next Step in Crisis With Germany to See Congress.

## CLARIFY DEFENSE MEASURES

President Expects Congress to Give Him Authority to Protect American Ships and Lives From German Submarine Menace on High Seas.

Washington, Feb. 20.—From present indications, unless some sensational development precipitates immediate action, President Wilson's next step in the crisis with Germany will be postponed until a few days before congress adjourns for the session.

The prevailing belief in official quarters and at the capitol is that the president intends to ask congress for authority to protect Americans and their ships from illegal submarine attacks, and as he is known to want no extra session if it can be avoided, it is regarded as certain that he will address a joint meeting of the senate and house before March 4.

It was stated authoritatively again, however, that nothing toward that end had been done since the president visited the capitol and discussed the subject with senators.

Although recognizing the existence of minority opposition in both houses to a resolution which would give the president authority to deal with any emergency that might arise after adjournment, administration leaders are satisfied that if such power is sought it will be given. The minority contention is that the executive now has power to use the nation's armed forces short of war, and that if necessary the new congress could be called into session quickly.

Demands that some way be found for relieving the congestion at Atlantic ports resulting from the holding of American and other neutral ships in port are pouring in at the White House and the executive departments. The disposition of the administration, however, seems to be to await further development of Germany's policy. It is freely admitted that American rights are being violated and the government defied, and that at what the president deems the proper time, the United States must assert itself.

Word came from the Spanish minister at Berlin that the American prisoners of the prize ship Yarrowdale would be released "shortly." The United States will insist that, having been carried into Germany against their will, the men must be given their freedom in some neutral country from which they may make their way home.

The work of preparing the nation for possible hostilities has gone steadily forward day and night since the severance of diplomatic relations and it is believed it now has reached the stage where the country's resources can be marshaled quickly for the public service if the need comes.

After two weeks of intensive preparation by the army and navy, an order has been issued under an immediate appraisalment will be made and the exact condition of the regular fighting forces reported to the president.

In some quarters it was suggested that the appraisalment was to be made now so that additional recommendations to congress for emergency legislation might be made during the remaining two weeks of the session.

## Projectiles Contract Let

Washington, Feb. 20.—Contracts for navy projectiles which had been let to Hadfields, Ltd., an English concern, have been given to the Midvale Steel company, the Washington Steel and Ordnance company and the Crucible Steel company.

## Sunday Campaign Postponed

New York, Feb. 20.—"Billy" Sunday has postponed his New York campaign for one week. He will open here on April 8, Easter week, instead of on April 1, as formerly planned.

## PASS BONE DRY AMENDMENT BILL

SHOULD HOUSE CONCUR REED'S PROPOSAL WOULD PUT BAN ON SHIPMENTS.

## ALSO REPEAL OF STATE LAWS

Author Thinks There is No Doubt About Its Legality—Liberals Say It Will Mean Honest Voting—Drastic Act May Spell Prohibition Doom.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The passage of the Reed amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquor into dry states for beverage purposes is regarded in some quarters as one of the most brilliant maneuvers that liberals have made recently in stemming the tide of prohibitory legislation. Dry leaders here assert the amendment is so drastic it will defeat prohibition, causing the repeal of some state laws and delaying the passage of others; the liberals take the position that the amendment will force more honest voting on this question because those persons who vote for prohibition because they believe they themselves can still get all the liquor they want will not dare take this risk in the future.

## Means Real Prohibition.

"If my amendment is approved by Congress the limited shipment of liquor into dry states will be stopped," said Senator Reed, the author of the amendment. "It can be shipped in interstate commerce into dry states only for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes. It will mean real prohibition. There are a lot of people who are willing to vote to prohibit other people getting a drink because they think they can still find a way to get a drink themselves. Under this amendment the people who are not prohibitionists will have to say so when an election takes place."

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the West Virginia prohibition cases was regarded by dry leaders as a sweeping victory for their cause.

## Ban On Cable Messages.

New York.—The sending of messages to Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Santa Cruz del Sur and Jucaro, Cuba, has been prohibited, the Commercial Cable Co. announced. There is no communication by way of Havana with Caimanera or Guantanamo. Messages to Havana are very unrestricted, but messages to other places of the island must be in plain language.

## Cowboys in Pursuit of Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas.—Six hundred cowboys are reported to have crossed into Mexico to pursue Mexicans who killed Americans in the United States. The cowboys crossed at the Corner Ranch, the report said. Guadalupe, 30 miles east of Juarez, was occupied by Villistas under Manuel Ochoa.

## Big Water Main Bursts.

Cleveland, O.—A 36-inch water main burst at Payne avenue and East Fortieth street, tearing a huge hole in the pavement, shooting a geyser of millions of gallons of water into the air, jolting a street car from its tracks and flooding close of a square mile of territory. The explosion of the three-foot-high pressure main—35,000 gallons of water—a third of a day's supply—had gushed out of the hole. More than 100,000 persons were without water, while several thousand homes had no gas.

## WOMAN RADIO OPERATOR

Qualifies to Serve in U. S. Navy, and is Licensed.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Charles Candler of St. Marys, O., one of the few women who have qualified as wireless operators, has received a government license as a naval radio operator.

"Mrs. Candler is the first woman who has applied for examination in two years," said J. F. Dillon, chief of the local office of the United radio department. "She showed great proficiency in the tests, and said she was willing to enter the federal service if called on."

## Three Killed, Five Injured.

Quebec, Feb. 20.—Falling walls of buildings wrecked by flames crushed three firemen to death and badly injured five others. The fire was Quebec's seventh serious one within a month and a searching inquiry is under way. Six business houses were destroyed.

## Leak Probers to Make Report.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house rules committee which has been investigating the "leak" to Wall and LaSalle streets of President Wilson's message appointed a subcommittee to draft a final report on its investigations which will be presented to the house later in the week.

## WORLD NEWS

No overt act has been committed by Germany, since her famous note of Feb. 1st., that would lead to war on the part of the United States. Each day that passes without such offense strengthens the hope that war may yet be averted. It is the part of wisdom, however, not to be over-sanguine.

Ships are daily coming into ports of the U. S., after passing through the danger zones around England and France. A fleet of a dozen or more vessels have just sailed from New York laden with food supplies and munitions of war for the allies. They will have to go through the danger zones before they reach the ports to which they are consigned. Thus trade goes on in spite of new conditions.

Ambassador Gerard, at last reports was in France. His reception was very cordial and he was entertained by the Prime minister, Briand, and other men of note among the government officials and outside of that circle. The Ambassador was particularly careful in regard to the things he said, lest he might be misrepresented.

A prominent German newspaper, in a recent issue, accused Ambassador Gerard of giving information to the Allies, through America. It attributes the death of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish leader recently convicted of treason, to such information. This is a grave charge that needs proof before it can be accepted.

American Consuls have probably left Germany by this time but there is no assurance, as yet, that the sailors, taken in the raids in South Atlantic waters, have yet been released. In the meantime many Americans seem disposed to take the chances and remain in Germany whatever happens.

The American liner, Frederic VIII., in which Count Von Bernstorff and his party have taken passage, is now at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. A scrupulous search is being made by Canadian authorities to insure a safe passage which has been promised by England and France.

The Speaker of the English House of Commons, Hon. James William Lowther, in an address in London, said that England could only make a peace with Germany when her government was different, both in essence and in constitution from the present. This resembles very closely a statement in President Wilson's note to Germany.

Greece is feeling keenly the effects of the blockade of her ports by the Allies. Her population is rapidly coming to the point where they will need relief. Thus far, she has taken neither side and her people are divided among themselves.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has made a proposition to take charge of the relief work in Belgium if the Americans are compelled to give it up. In that case, competent men will be appointed by the Council.

A small revolution is under way in Cuba as the result of a contested presidential election. The United States landed some forces at Santiago to look after her own interests, and is seeking to quiet the disturbance. It is possible that a commission from this country will review the election returns and decide the matter. President Moncal, who holds the office, is getting control of things.

Mexico still furnishes items of interest. Three American cowboys have been murdered, raids are threatened along the border, President Carranza is reported to be listening to overtures from the Germans and Villa has gone to Japan with the promise of returning with startling information before long.

## Golver and Fort Named.

Washington, Feb. 20.—William P. Golver, a St. Paul newspaper publisher, and John Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey, were nominated by President Wilson as members of the federal trade commission.



## University Column

## STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION

One of the greatest state conferences of the Student Volunteer movement ever held in Kentucky occurred in Berea during the week end. There were one hundred delegates from various colleges of the state who came with a great spirit of enthusiasm and a large desire to help and to be helped. The local band is to be congratulated upon its untiring efforts to make the Conference a success and for the splendid manner in which they took care of the needs of the delegates. The entire program was replete with good things and every speech but one scheduled for the entire three days was delivered.

The opening address Friday evening was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the local Methodist Church. It was a splendid presentation of the great mission movement. Saturday morning was given to discussion of various problems and to an address by Rev. Walter C. Erdman of Korea on "The Surrendered Life." Dr. C. G. Hounshell of Nashville, a man nationally prominent in Student Volunteer circles, delivered the principal address on Saturday afternoon. Prof. G. Rogland and H. W. Carpenter delivered inspiring and enthusiastic addresses on Saturday night. The morning session Sunday was given to open discussion with various leaders and speakers. Rev. Mr. Erdman filled the pulpit at the Union Church. Sunday afternoon was given to an address on "What I Means to Be a Student Volunteer," by Miss Marguerite Hearsey and to a question box. The meetings of the student religious societies were in charge of Volunteer speakers Sunday night. The closing address was delivered by Dr. James Watt Raine of Berea on "Obedience." It was a masterly discourse, urging the Volunteers not to "be disobedient to the Heavenly vision."

The Conference was a great help to Berea and it is well for our students to be identified with so great a work.

## MOUNTAIN VOLUNTEER BAND

The Mountain Volunteer Band was addressed at its regular meeting Sunday afternoon by two enthusiastic and inspiring speakers—Rev. C. Y. Lee and Fred A. Bates of Asbury College at Wilmore. Mr. Bates, who is vice-president of a large Mountain Missionary Society at Asbury, told of the early organization of the Society, of its struggles and of its aims. Rev. Mr. Bates has spent the past several years preaching in the mountain counties of Kentucky and gave a glowing account of his work and the opportunity for other workers. The addresses were a real treat to the local Band. We all rejoice to learn of our sister society at Asbury and trust that, thru co-operation, each society may be strengthened and made more efficient.

The meeting next Sunday will be led by Mr. J. W. Herndon who will speak on "Roads for Appalachian America." This will be a great meeting. Plan to come!

## WASHINGTON-LINCOLN DAY

Last Wednesday was set apart by the Institution as a holiday to commemorate the memory of America's greatest men—Washington and Lincoln. The address of the day was delivered by Dr. Samuel A. Black, pastor of the Collingwood Presbyterian Church of Toledo, O. The theme, "The Release of Power," was timely and especially appropriate to the occasion. America's opportunity in the world crisis was vividly depicted and the need of strong, noble men loudly sounded. It was a truly patriotic and inspiring address.

The afternoon was given to sports and departmental receptions. The College quintet defeated the Academy in a hotly contested game. The receptions given in the various departments were a great source of pleasure and formed a fitting conclusion to an enjoyable holiday.

## RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE DELEGATION

Secretary Vaughn, Dean McAllister, Professor Baird and E. H. Bartlett left Monday for Bowling Green to attend the "Rural Life Conference" in session there this week.

The latter part of the week Professor Baird will go on to Indianapolis, Ind., to attend a similar Rural Life Conference in that city.

Deans Marsh and Clark left for Lincoln, Neb., Tuesday, where they will be in attendance of the "Conference of Rural Education" under the direction of the Educational Department at Washington. Dean McAllister will join them at Lincoln and they will all attend the Superintendents' Section of the National Educational Association to be held in Kansas City.

## College Column

Utile Dulce devoted their last meeting entirely to the singing of the praises of St. Valentine. The first number was a talk on the origin of the day in which Miss Todd told of some very interesting and amusing engagements. She was followed by a dialogue by Mary Lewis and Evangeline Hudson and some very startling facts were brought out to the amazement and almost the discomfort of a few hearers. Miss Tuttle's organ solos were especially enjoyed, putting all in exactly the romantic mood needed to fully appreciate Miss Ogg's paper on "Reminiscences of Valentine's Day." The critique was given by Miss Cocks. After the program, the new girls and visitors were delightfully surprised by refreshments consisting of chicken sandwiches, olives, heart cookies and fruit gelatine.

Pi Epsilon Pi held its regular meeting in West Parlor Saturday night. Most of the evening was given over to the patriotic program during which a number of new facts were told about Washington and Lincoln. Songs from the North and South, given by the quartette, aroused much enthusiasm. Miss Louise Finch was welcomed as a member of this society.

## MOCK TRIAL

The program rendered by Alpha Zeta Saturday night consisted of a mock trial, which was exceedingly interesting. The case was The Commonwealth against Seldon Cary, charged with murder. The prosecuting attorneys were Messrs. Quincey Calhoun and Moss Hilliard. The defense was represented by Messrs. Peter T. McNeil and Jeter Riddle. Robert Templeton acted as judge; Dewitt Wolf as sheriff and Courtney Trosper as clerk. After a long deliberation, the jury returned the verdict "not guilty."

## DEBATE

Thru the courtesy of the two college literary societies, opportunity is being given the Academy debaters to try themselves out against men of college calibre. This is part of the rigorous training given by their coach, Professor Cunningham.

Phi Delta Hall was crowded to overflowing last Saturday night when the first of these practice debates took place. Phi Delta boys upheld the negative against that Academy team which is preparing to take the affirmative against Maryville on the question, Resolved: that Immigration should be further restricted by a literacy test. Much of value was gleaned by both speakers and audience, while the whole affair was marked by such hearty good will as made one feel glad to be there.

## ALPHA ZETA RECEPTION

Our Patriotic Holiday was brought to a happy close by the Alpha Zeta boys' reception in the ladies' gymnasium. The guests assembled at seven o'clock, and were entertained by some A. Z. talent in comedy sketches and music. Following this a few minutes were taken in which delicious refreshments were served, and then the remainder of the evening was given over to the playing of games. At nine o'clock a few songs and yells were given, after which the guests departed.

## MY FIRST DAY AT BEREA

My first day in Berea  
Oh! me, 'twas ages ago,  
And yet, I soon forgot myself  
Amidst this happy throng.

The clock had struck the midnight hour  
Before we reached the town,  
And indeed, with weariness,  
Our heavy heads hung down.

But regardless of our feelings  
We jumped into the bus  
And the jitney brought us up that hill  
Without the slightest fuss.

"Ladies Hall" was the first cry  
At which we made a start,  
Grasped our bag and baggage  
And thought we were right smart.

We groped our way up to the porch,  
Threw luggage in a heap,  
Then knocked upon the porter's door  
Who naturally was asleep.

The wind was madly blowing  
Snow drifts were piling fast,  
And the evergreens were moaning  
When the porter came at last!

We ascended to the third floor  
(No farther could we climb)  
And to find a resting place  
We thought it "sure nuff" time.

We slept about four hours, I guess,  
When much to our surprise,  
A bell began to ring so loud  
That we just had to rise.

## Academy Column

## ACADEMY SPRINGS SURPRISE

Boom-alack! Forty-two centimeters! Gatling guns! Or any other sort of murderous weapon you like! The Academy Department has a place in the final basket-ball series cinched, nailed down, stepped on, flambasticated. The best part of it was that few expected us to win. The hitherto undefeated Vocational team was our victim, by a score of 26 to 14 (N. B.—almost doubled.)

Everybody worked together; and everybody starred. The impression should not be given that it was easy. Far from it; Vocational furnished a lively "scrap." But, it was Academy's day, and that was all there was to it.

Furthermore, the recent ruling of the Athletic Committee regarding the playing of 'varsity men did not influence the result of the game, for Academy played neither of her two 'varsity players.

## CONVERSATION

I have a friend whose company I enjoy. Most of all I like to carry on a conversation with him—he is impersonal. This is a rare virtue.

People are usually very personal. It is my belief that with most men and women the constant outflow of personal remarks comes from lack of ideas. People who have real ideas in their heads do not have to talk about other people's looks or clothes.

Conversation has three grades, and the lowest of these is personalities. The next is to talk of things. The third, and highest, is to talk of ideas. Accept this theory, or not, as you like; but if you are open-minded you will admit that personalities have not much place in the talk of those who have good hearts, good heads, or good manners.

Conversation is an art—the art of sit-and-talk. The supreme artist in this particular "field of the Muses" is the man or woman who mentions personalities least.

O. H. Ernberg.

## EVENING

There is nothing I like better to do than to take a walk, just after the great sun has hidden his face behind the western horizon, while a few rebellious rays are still lingering behind to kiss the clouds and illumine them.

I like to stand near some stream, where I can hear the little "water-boys" singing as they go bounding along toward the sea.

I enjoy watching the moon peep from behind the hills as she waits for the last faint light of the departing day to sink from sight in the far, far west. After this has been accomplished, she begins to creep slowly from her hiding-place, now and then dodging behind a cloud as if she thought the glaring sun would turn back and disturb her in her play. One by one the twinkling stars begin to show their tiny faces. I watch them as they wink at the moon who is gliding from covert to covert in this game of hide-and-seek.

I enjoy such scenes because they always turn my thoughts to the deeper and more serious things of life. We, like the rays of the sun, are plodding along, led on by the Great Guide, who is our light and life. I am thrilled by the thought that He is the same who made the sun and moon to shine and the stars to twinkle.

Mary Hatfield.

## Y. W. C. A.

The meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association Sunday night was led by Miss Mae Onowing of London, a returned missionary from Korea. She gave an account of the circumstances incident to her becoming a missionary and a short sketch of her work in Korea. Her story was one of inspiration and helpfulness. She emphasized the need and great opportunity for missionaries in the Far East. The meeting was very instructive and helpful.

## THE TEACHER

Perhaps no class of people meet with so much or so severe criticism as teachers. Much of this criticism is unjust and exists solely because parents and others listen to unverified reports and do nothing to acquaint themselves with the real inner workings of the school room.

We descended to the dining-room  
And ate—oh! goodness, me!  
Ask the others at our table  
And see if they agree.

Next came a visit to the dean,  
Where my schedule was planned.  
But how to get to all those rooms  
I could not understand.

But after all, I managed it  
As all such Freshmen do,  
And am very thankful that I came  
To College now, aren't you?

## Normal Column

Prof. Lewis and Miss Moore, as well as the members of their classes, are happy this week because of their return to the rooms from which they were driven some time ago by fire. The inconveniences attending the accident are partially offset by the greatly improved condition of the rooms. A number of changes, including a liberal use of paint and varnish, make the rooms look like new.

Below is printed a paper written by John W. Smith, of Jackson County, on "Play." It was presented as a class paper in a class in Education, 1, First Year Normal. It is well that young teachers are being directed along this line of thought as well as preparation for examinations, teaching and the problems of school management and discipline.

## "PLAY"

Children-like to play because they don't know how to work. Nevertheless, we often hear the expression, "These are the laziest children I ever saw. They won't do a thing but play." This expression is very natural when we remember the attitude which our forefathers—the Puritans—held.

Again the teacher of a rural school will often hear the expression from patrons, "Don't let Johnny play too much, I want him to learn," and in most cases I think this is perfectly natural also because it seems to many parents that they can hardly get on anyway without the help of their larger children at home, then while they are in school they must make the best of every minute. Also in former times, when schools were so scarce, it was understood that the child who was fortunate enough to get to go away to school must lose no time from his books, as he was sent there to learn things which would be very difficult to learn at home, and must never just play, as he got enough exercise from his work at home.

Another bad check to the much-needed play and social exercise is the improper use of the dance, and the use of the so-called "kissing games" in the common social gatherings, causing them to always give bad results and making it impossible for self-respecting parents to allow the attendance of their children. So little by little, the "no play" spirit has been developed until it is almost universal in most of our communities and naturally play, will never be sanctioned until its cause and good results are made plain.

Play is as natural and essential as the cries uttered by the new-born babe, which serve to start the respiratory system to working. Play serves to bring into action those little unused muscles upon which the development of a strong physical body depends.

As children grow older, they begin to take more interest in play, and want to try to play the game of life which they see going on around them every day. Therefore, they will try to imitate us in our daily pursuits in life, thus bringing into play and developing the very same muscles which we are daily compelled to use.

Again, the great benefit of play is seen when a child tries to make something of his own, or create something new by bringing together many chairs, blocks of wood or other familiar objects, and arranging them in such a way as to make them look as they never looked before to him. Thereby he tends to develop his natural creative ability.

Play also tends to make us able to face defeat squarely. As we are continually running up against it in games. Again, if games are properly supervised, we will find the habit developing of facing competition squarely in an honest, upright way.

But most important of all is the physical exercise which children get from play, as they always play harder than they work, and they get themselves into every imaginable shape. This will start the blood to flowing freely, and make the muscles move more easily. Thus we see that play is not merely the "working off of surplus energy" but also tends to make us more energetic.

Play acts as a force to educate and develop us more perfectly and we must have the proper amount of it before we can be expected to do our best work. It is as essential to the development of a child as is the training which an engineer gets as a fireman before he can climb into the cab of a modern express engine and drive it down the track at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

So, then, why not encourage play liberally where young people are in the game? Let us, as teachers, try it.

## Foundation Column

## PRAYER IN EVERY-DAY THINGS

While walking down the corridor of Putnam Hall, I chanced to hear a couple of the fellows discussing the debate between the two Junior literary societies. One of them, not a professing Christian but a sincere young man, made the apt remark, "Pi Sigma's surely going to win for B's been praying for a week." That statement was not made in the spirit of jest, and those who knew B—, captain of the Pi Sigma team, knew that he was the kind of a Christian who believed in using his religion in the every-day things of life and who would not engage in a thing which he could not conscientiously pray about.

Another of my friends, upon being congratulated as the winner of the gold medal for the 440 yards dash in the State track meet, replied, "That race was won on my knees in my tent last night. When I retired I felt a bit ill and was sure that unless I was stronger by morning I would be out of the race. So I prayed not to win, but for the strength to do my best. When the hour came I felt confident. When the line was crossed I had won."

At the close of a big Senior Debate, the man who had given the star speech, which was a storm of eloquence and logic almost convincing even his opponents, said as he left the auditorium, "I prayed it thru out on Lee's Knob." I could give many instances of which I am personally cognizant, to show the power of prayer in the every-day affairs of life and it is needless to say that the happy Christians are those who have that sort of a religion—an every-day Christianity.

"SAWING ON THE WRONG STRING"  
One afternoon my brother was trying to play the violin, but apparently was having little success. After fingering every string on the instrument and using the bow quite vigorously, he exclaimed, "No wonder I've failed. I've been sawing on the wrong string."

The shore of life is strewn with the wreckage of multitudes of people because they spent their money, time and strength in the pursuit of some desired goal, when they were directing their energy in the very opposite channels. We need to take the time to stop and check up,—to take an inventory occasionally, in order that we may clearly see where we're going, and not hurriedly, excitedly, blindly rush onto the treacherous reefs and shoals of life, or we will wake up to find,—all too late,—that we've been "Sawing on the wrong string."

GOOD CHEER IS CONTAGIOUS  
There were some twenty-five employees on duty the first three hours in the morning, in the Boarding Hall, at the time of this incident. One morning the baker passed thru the dining rooms singing a song as melancholy as a funeral dirge. Soon every one was moving slowly about, gloomily humming the same mournful tune.

In the midst of it all, in came the ice man, his face aglow with fun, whistling a lively, jolly tune and nodding merrily to everyone he met. Inside of five minutes the whole twenty-five were hustling and whistling, working and singing, all as merry as larks,—a veritable transition from depression to joy and sunshine.

Happiness and Good Cheer are contagious. Just try it for ten days. Guaranteed to work, or your money cheerfully and promptly refunded.

## AT MOTHER'S KNEE

As the dim light glows in silence  
And the twilight gently falls,  
There's a picture of my childhood  
That this evening scene recalls.  
It brings me to the close of day—  
The family circle there,  
As I knelt before the firelight  
At my mother's knee in prayer.

As the red coals glowed and flickered  
Then in silence died away  
Like the rising hope of morning  
And the rest at close of day,  
Then in childish faith repeated:  
"Now I lay me down to sleep,  
And beseeching him to keep me  
'Till the morning light should peep.

Pouring out my childish troubles,  
My desires, my hopes, my cares,  
To the God my mother trusted—  
Knowing He would hear my prayers.  
Often when the twilight gathered  
What a sacred time to me  
As I heard the "Old, Old Story"  
As I sat at mother's knee.

How in Bethlehem a Savior  
Was by God to mankind given,  
How He suffered to prepare us  
For the future Home in Heaven;  
Of His mercy, love, compassion,  
How He died upon the tree  
Thru His blood eternal pardon  
Could be had by even me.

## Vocational Column

## BREEDS OF POULTRY

By Prof. J. W. Whitehouse  
Two weeks ago we discussed briefly two of the four most important classes of poultry. This article will deal with the remaining two classes.

Of the five English breeds only the Dorking and Orpingtons have gained prominence in this country. These breeds hold about the same place in England that the Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds occupy in America. They are the general purpose chicken on the farm. The Dorking is a heavy bodied, short legged bird which is very popular on the English farm, because it is a good layer and also makes a splendid table fowl. There are three varieties of the Dorking—White, Silver-gray and Colored. The Dorking can always be recognized by the presence of a fifth toe.

The Orpington is the most popular English breed in America. There are four varieties—Buff, Black, White and Blue. The White and Buff are most extensively kept in this country. This breed is a large well shaped bird. The roosters weigh 10 pounds or more and the hens from 7 to 8 pounds. They are good layers and make a most satisfactory chicken for the farm. One objection to them is that the skin and flesh are white rather than yellow. This does not effect the quality, but there is a premium on yellow skin and fat, which makes this breed sell at a discount on some markets.

The last class to be considered is the American Class. American poultry men and farmers have developed six breeds of poultry which meet their needs better than any breeds which could be brought from other countries. The six American breeds are, the Plymouth Rock with six varieties, Wyandottes with eight varieties, Javas with two varieties, Dominiques with one variety, Rhode Island Reds with two varieties and the Buckeye with one variety. Only three of these are popular as farm fowls,—the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. All of these are splendidly adapted to farm conditions and a choice among them is made on personal taste. The Rhode Island Red is a young breed and some difficulty is encountered in keeping the color as desired. They are good winter layers which has gained great popularity for them. The Barred Plymouth Rock is also difficult to breed in the proper color. The roosters tend to become too light and the hens too dark.

No farmer will make a mistake in the selection of a general purpose fowl if he chooses any one of the three last mentioned breeds.

## Argued With Washington

When the land for the present capital was being secured the commissioners appointed by President Washington found it hard to persuade some of the local landholders to part with their fields. In "Walks About Washington" an old story good enough to be true is told about one David Burns, a canny Scot, who held out so long that President Washington personally undertook his conversion.

"But for this opportunity, Mr. Burns, you might have died a poor tobacco planter," said the president.

"Aye, mon," snapped Burns, "and had ye no married the Widder Custis, w' all her nagurs, ye'd ha' been a land surveyor the noo and a mighty poor ane at that."

However, when he learned that unless he accepted the liberal terms offered him his land would be condemned and seized at an appraisal probably much lower Burns met the president in quite another mood and to the final question, "Well, sir, what have you concluded to do?" astonished every one by his prompt response:

"Whate'er your excellency had hae me."

On one of his fields now stands the White House, and an adjacent lot became Lafayette square.

## A Word For an Abused Man.

Is it not time father had a square deal?

Years ago—not so many—our children spoke to and of us as "papa" and "mamma," as case and gender might be. Now we have dignified "mamma" into "mother," but poor "papa" is robbed of even that small dignity. He's just "daddy"—Life.

I can see the tears of sorrow  
That my errors brought to her.  
I can hear those words of anguish  
As she went to God in prayer,  
Asking Him to keep and guide me  
Out of all these worldly things;  
That thru all He would protect me  
In the "Shadow of His wings."

I know not what the coming years  
May have in store for me,  
But where my moth'r's God shall call  
There's where I want to be.  
Upheld by grace and aid divine  
And love beyond degree,  
And followed by the blessings  
That I got at mother's knee.



## PRUDENCE of the PARSONAGE



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### CHAPTER VIII.

#### Romance Comes.

Sometimes, Methodists, or Presbyterians, or heretics—whatever we may be—we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that things were simply bound to happen! However slight the cause—still that cause was predestined from the beginning of time. A girl may be the sheerest accident step from the street car a block ahead of her destination—an irritating accident. But as she walks that block she may meet an old-time friend, and a stranger. And that stranger—ah, you can never convince the girl that her stepping from the car too soon was not ordered when the foundations of the world were laid.

After all, it was very simple. Across the street from the parsonage lived a girl named Mattie Moore—a common, unlovely, unexciting girl, who taught a country school five miles out from town, and rode to and from her school, morning and evening, on a bicycle.

One evening, early in June, when the world was fair to look upon, it was foreordained that Prudence should be turning in at the parsonage gate just as Mattie Moore whirled up, opposite, on her dusty wheel. Prudence stopped to interchange polite inanities with her neighbor, and Mattie, wheeling the bicycle lightly beside her, came across the street and stood beneath the parsonage maples with Prudence. They talked of the weather, of the coming



"Sometime Will You Let Me Ride Your Wheel?"

summer, of Mattie's school, rejoicing that one more week would bring freedom from books for Mattie and the younger parsonage girls.

Then said Prudence: "Isn't it great fun to ride a bicycle? I love it. Sometime will you let me ride your wheel?"

"Why, certainly. You may ride now if you like."

"No," said Prudence slowly. "I used to ride, but am afraid it would not do now. Some of the members might see me, and—well, I am very grown-up, you know. Of course," she added hastily, "it is different with you. You ride for business, but it would be nothing but a frolic with me. I want to go early in the morning, when the world is fast asleep. Let me take it tomorrow morning, will you?"

"Yes, of course you may," was the hearty answer. "You may stay out as long as you like. I always sleep late on Saturdays."

So Prudence delightedly tripped up the parsonage board walk, wheeling the bicycle by her side. She hid it carefully in the woodshed, for the twins were rash and venturesome. But after she had gone to bed, she confided her plan to Fairy.

"I'm going at six o'clock, and, Fairy, if I am a little late, you'll get breakfast for papa and the girls, like a dear, won't you?"

Fairy promised. And early the next morning Prudence, in red sweater jacket and cap, set out upon her secret ride. It was a magnificent morning, and Prudence sang for pure delight as she rode swiftly along the country roads, guided only by her own caprice. She knew it was growing late, but Fairy'll get breakfast," she thought, comfortably.

Finally she turned in a by-road leading between two rich hickory groves.

Dismounting at the top of a long hill, she gazed anxiously around her. No one was in sight. The nearest house was two miles behind, and the road was long and smooth and inviting, and the hill was steep. Prudence yearned for a good, soul-stirring coast, with her feet high on the framework of the wheel, and the pedals flying around beneath her skirts. It seemed safe. The only living thing in sight was a sober-eyed, serious mule peacefully grazing near the bottom of the hill.

Prudence laughed, gleefully, like a child. She never laughed again in exactly that way. "Here goes!" she cried, and, leaping nimbly into the saddle, she pedaled swiftly a few times, and then lifted her feet to the coveted position. The pedals flew around beneath her, and the wind whistled about her in a most exhilarating way.

But as she neared the bottom the placid mule suddenly stalked into the middle of the road. Prudence screamed, jerked the handlebar to the right, to the left, and then, with a sickening thud, she struck the mule head first, and bounced on down to the ground, with a little cry of pain. The bicycle crashed beside her, and the mule, slightly startled, looked around at her with ears raised in silent questioning. Then he ambled slowly across the road, and deliberately continued his grazing.

Prudence tried to raise herself, but she felt sharp pain. She heard someone leaping over the fence near her, and wondered, without moving her head, if it could be a tramp bent on highway robbery. The next instant a man was leaning over her. "It's not a tramp," she thought, before he had time to speak.

"Are you hurt?" he cried. "You poor child!"

Prudence smiled pluckily. "My ankle is hurt a little, but I am not a child." The young man, in great relief, laughed aloud, and Prudence joined him rather faintly.

"I'm afraid I cannot walk," she said. "I believe I've broken my ankle, maybe my whole leg, for all I know. It hurts—pretty badly!"

"Lie down like this," he said, helping her to a more comfortable position, "do not move. May I examine your foot?" She shook her head, but he removed the shoe regardless of her headshake. "I believe it is sprained. I am sure the bone is not broken. But how in the world will you get home? How far is it to Mount Mark? Is that where you live?"

"Yes"—considering—"yes, I live there, and it must be four miles, anyhow. What shall I do?"

In answer, he pulled off his coat, and arranged it carefully by the side of the road on the grass. Then jerking open the bag he had carried, he took out a few towels, and three soft shirts. Hastily rolling them together for a pillow, he added it to the bed pro tem. Then he turned again to Prudence.

"I'll carry you over here, and fix you as comfortably as I can. Then I'll go to the nearest house and get a wagon to take you home."

Prudence was not shy, and realizing that his plan was the wise one, she made no objections when he came to help her across the road. "I think I can walk if you lift me up."

But the first movement sent such a twinge of pain through the wounded ankle that she clutched him frantically and burst into tears. "It hurts," she cried, "don't touch me."

Without speaking, he lifted her as gently as he could and carried her to the place he had prepared for her. "Will you be warm enough?" he asked, after he had stood looking awkwardly down upon the sobbing girl as long as he could endure it.

"Yes," nodded Prudence, gulping down the big sob rising in her throat.

"I'll run. This confounded cross-cut is so out of the way that no one will pass here for hours, I suppose. Now lie as comfortably as you can, and do not worry. I'm going to run."

Off he started, but Prudence, left alone, was suddenly frightened. "Please, oh, please," she called after him, and when he came back she buried her face in shame, deep in the linen towel.

"I'm afraid," she whispered, crying again. "I do not wish to be left alone here. A snake might come, or a tramp."

He sat down beside her. "You're nervous. I'll stay with you until you feel better. Someone may come this way, but it isn't likely. I cut through the hickory grove to save a mile. That's how I happened to find you." He smiled a little, and Prudence, remembering the nature of her accident, flushed. Then, being Prudence, she laughed.

"It was my own fault. I had no business to go coasting down like that. But the mule was so stationary. It never occurred to me that he contemplated moving for the next century at least. He was a bitter disappointment." She looked down the roadside where the mule was contentedly grazing, with never so much as a sympathetic glance at his victim.

"I'm afraid your bicycle is rather badly done up."

"Oh—whatever will Mattie Moore say to me? It's borrowed. Oh, I see now, that it was just foolish pride that made me unwilling to ride during decent hours. What a dunce I was—as usual!"

He looked at her curiously. This was beyond his comprehension. She explained and then was silent a while. "Fairy'll have to get breakfast, and she always gets father's eggs too hard," Silence again. "Maybe papa'll worry. But then, they know by this time that something always does happen to me, so they'll be prepared."

She turned gravely to the young man beside her. He was looking down

at her, too. And as their eyes met, and clung for an instant, a slow, dark color rose in his face. Prudence felt a curious breathlessness—caused by her hurtling ankle, undoubtedly.

"My name is Prudence Starr—I am the Methodist minister's oldest daughter."

"And my name is Jerrold Harmer." He was looking away into the hickory grove now. "My home is in Des Moines."

"Oh, Des Moines is quite a city, isn't it? I've heard quite a lot about it. You might tell me about Des Moines. Is it very nice? Are there lots of rich people there? Of course, I do not really care any more about rich people than the others, but it always makes a city seem grand to have a lot of rich citizens, I think. Don't you?"

So he told her about Des Moines, and Prudence lay with her eyes half-closed, listening, and wondering why there was more music in his voice than in most voices. Her ankle did not hurt very badly. She did not mind it at all. In fact, she never gave it a thought. From beneath her lids, she kept her eyes fastened on Jerrold Harmer's long brown hands, clasped loosely about his knees. And whenever she could, she looked up into his



"Do Your Friends Call you Jerry?"

face. And always there was that curious catching in her breath, and she looked away again quickly, feeling that to look too long was dangerous.

"I have talked my share now," he was saying, "tell me all about yourself, and the parsonage, and your family. And who is Fairy? And do you attend the college at Mount Mark? You look like a college girl."

"Oh, I am not," said Prudence, reluctant to make the admission for the first time in her life. "I am too stupid to be a college girl. I left high school five years ago and have been keeping house for my father and sisters since then. I am twenty years old. How old are you?"

"I am twenty-seven," and he smiled. "Jerrold Harmer," she said slowly and very musically. "It is such a nice name. Do your friends call you Jerry?"

"The boys at school called me Roldie, and sometimes Hammie. But my mother always called me Jerry. She isn't living now, either. You call me Jerry, will you?"

"Yes, I will, but it won't be proper. But that never makes any difference to me, except when it might shock the members. You want me to call you Jerry, don't you?"

"Yes, I do. And when we are better acquainted, will you let me call you Prudence?"

"Call me that now. I can't be too particular, you see, when I am lying on your coat and pillowed with your belongings. You might get cross, and take them away from me. Did you go to college?"

"Yes, to Harvard, but I was not much of a student. Then I knocked around a while, looking at the world, and two years ago I went home to Des Moines. I have been there ever since except for little runs once in a while."

Prudence sighed. "My sister Fairy is going to college now. She's very clever—oh, very. You'll like her, I am sure—much better than you do me, of course." Prudence was strangely downcast.

"I am sure I won't," said Jerrold Harmer, with unnecessary vehemence. "I don't care a thing for college girls. I like home girls." Jerrold flipped over abruptly, and lay on the grass, his face on his arms turned toward her face. They were quiet for a while, but their glances were clinging.

"Did you play football at college? You are so tall. Fairy's tall, too. Fairy's very grand looking. I've tried my best to eat lots, and exercise, and make myself bigger, but—I am a fizzle."

"Yes, I played football. But girls do not need to be so tall as men. Don't you remember what Orlando said about Rosalind—'just as tall as my heart'? I imagine you come about to my shoulder. We'll measure as soon as you are on your feet again."

"Are you going to live in Mount Mark now? Are you coming to stay?" Prudence was almost quivering as she asked this. It was of vital importance.

"No, I will only be there a few days, but I shall probably be back every week or so. Is your father very strict? Maybe he would object to your writing to me."

"Oh, he isn't strict at all. And he will be glad for me to write to you, I know. Is Des Moines just full of beautiful girls?"

"I should say not. I never saw a real beautiful girl in Des Moines in my life. Or any place else, for that matter, until I came—You know when you come right down to it, there are mighty few girls that look—just the way you want them to look."

Prudence nodded. "That's the way with men, too. Of all the men I have seen in my life, I never saw one before that looked just the way I wanted him to."

"Before?" he questioned eagerly. "Yes," said Prudence frankly. "You look just as I wish you to."

(To be continued)

## Washington's Life In Brief

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Father of His Country, was born on Feb. 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Va. He received a common English education, and upon that foundation, with the cardinal virtues of truth, integrity and justice, was built the structure of his greatness. When seventeen years of age he had become one of the most accurate land surveyors of his time, and a year later he was appointed public surveyor. At the age of nineteen he was appointed adjutant general of militia, with the rank of major, but soon afterward resigned to accompany his invalid half brother, Lawrence, to the Barbados, where George was prostrated by smallpox. Lawrence died, and George thus became the owner of the fine estate of Mount Vernon, which he owned and occupied until his death.

When General Braddock came to this country in 1755 to make war on the French, Washington was chosen his principal aid-camp and accompanied him on the march against Fort Duquesne, at the site of the present city of Pittsburgh. After Braddock's defeat and death Washington skillfully directed the retreat of the vanquished troops. At the age of twenty-seven he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a young widow, and they took up their abode at Mount Vernon. Washington was chosen as a delegate to the first Continental congress and in June, 1775, was appointed commander in chief of the Continental armies. For eight years he directed the heroic forces of the colonies in their struggle for independence, and at the close of 1783, having triumphed in the war, he retired to private life at Mount Vernon. There he lived the life of a gentleman farmer, paying close attention to all the details of estate management.

When, under the constitution of the new republic, a president was to be chosen, all eyes were turned toward Washington as "the first American," and he was elected by the unanimous vote of the people, his inauguration taking place on April 30, 1789, at Federal hall, New York city. For eight years he presided over the affairs of the nation with great wisdom and fidelity, laying the permanent foundations of the republic. Retiring again to private life, he enjoyed domestic happiness for nearly three years, and then suddenly, on Dec. 14, 1799, the country was called upon to mourn his death, after an illness of about twenty-four hours. His last words were, "It is well!"

### FOUR LEAF CLOVER.

I KNOW a place where the sun is like gold,  
And the cherry blossoms burst with snow,  
And underneath is the loveliest nook,  
Where the four leaf clovers grow.

## First Washington Statue by Houdon

IN Washington's diary for Oct. 8, 1785, he writes that about 11 o'clock, after they were in bed, Mr. Houdon and his three young men assistants arrived, coming by boat from Alexandria.

"During the sculptor's two weeks' stay Washington sat for a bust that was modeled in clay, writing in his diary a full account of the method of mixing the plaster of paris and the making of the molds, a process in which he was greatly interested. He also submitted to the unpleasant operation of having a life mask made of his features in order to insure a perfect likeness. In the presence of Mr. Madison exact measurements of his figure were made and full details of his uniform were noted to enable the sculptor to complete his work."

"The clay bust was then left by the sculptor at Mount Vernon, where it is one of the most highly valued of all of Mount Vernon's relics of the Father of His Country. But the life mask and molds of the bust Houdon himself took to Paris, not trusting them to the hands of his assistant, 'for,' said he, 'if they are lost in the ocean I am determined to perish with them.'"

"One day during his stay at Mount Vernon Washington was looking at some fine horses with a view to their purchase, but the high price asked by the groom in charge so incensed him that the man was promptly sent away. Houdon, who witnessed the transaction, saw with an artist's eye in Washington's pose and expression the very thing needed for his statue and made memorandum of it. On Oct. 19 Washington writes: 'Mr. Houdon, having finished the business which brought him hither, went up Monday with his people, work and implements in his barge to Alexandria to take passage in the stage for Philadelphia next morning.'"

"The statue, according to agreement, was to be finished in three years, but was not completed until 1795. Jefferson saw the work as it progressed and was enthusiastic over the likeness and characteristic attitude that the sculptor had caught."—H. A. Ogden in St. Nicholas.

### GIVE IT A DOSE.



"You naughty child! Why did you pour your tonic into the clock?"  
"Cause that was run down too."—Pittsburgh Press.

### Fatal Error.

"He died because of his wrong thoughts."  
"No! How's that?"  
"Why, he thought he could paddle a canoe."—Nebraska Awgwan.

### Mary's Menu.

Mary had a little lamb  
Left over from a meal.  
She saved her cash  
By making hash,  
But how the boarders squeal.  
—Kansas City Journal.

### Willing.

Mrs. Jones—Fred, dear, mamma says she has made up her mind to be cremated.  
Jones (absentmindedly)—All right. Tell her to put on her things and I'll take her along.—London Opinion.

### THE SWATTER.

THE fly has eight thousand eyes  
And I but two,  
But the light of his morning dies  
When I leave in view.  
—Selected.

## Be an Enthusiast Talking Up the Go to Church Movement

BE an enthusiast in the GO TO CHURCH movement. Enthusiasm always is a splendid thing. It is doubly and trebly so when it is exercised to get people to GO TO CHURCH. Billy Sunday enthuses over religion. He carries his hearers off their feet.

There's one thing about talking up GO TO CHURCH. It is godly. It is unselfish. Your neighbor, in the wildest stretch of his imagination, cannot accuse you of an ulterior motive when you ask him to GO TO CHURCH.

A parent will insure himself in order that his wife and children may not suffer in the event of his death. That is a praiseworthy act. How about the insurance of their souls? No Christian parent will ask his children to remain away from church. On the contrary, he will urge them to go. The surest way to get them to GO TO CHURCH is to GO TO CHURCH himself.

IT IS SO EASY TO BECOME ENTHUSIASTIC OVER RELIGION AND THE GO TO CHURCH MOVEMENT. THE SUBJECT INSPIRES ENTHUSIASM. IT INSPIRES ELOQUENCE. IF A MAN HAS ANY CHRISTIANITY LEFT HE'LL LISTEN TO A PLEA TO GO TO CHURCH. WE ASK THE MAN WHO DOES NOT GO TO CHURCH TO GO BACK TO HIS BOYHOOD DAYS. AS A BOY HE WENT TO CHURCH. HE WAS GODLY THEN. IT IS HARD TO UNDERSTAND WHY, WHEN A YOUTH REACHES HIS MAJORITY, HE FALLS AWAY FROM CHURCH. SOME OF THE FLIPPANT YOUTHS ARE INCLINED TO SNEER AT THE YOUNG MAN WHO GOES TO CHURCH. IN THEIR BLINDNESS THEY ARE LIKELY TO CALL HIM A WEAKLING. ON THE CONTRARY, HE IS STRONG AND THEY ARE THE WEAKLINGS.

If on your way to church you meet a friend who does not GO TO CHURCH plead with him. Ask him to be a good fellow and grant you a favor. You are not asking a loan. You are asking him to better his body, his mind and his soul. He'll see the light. Get others to GO TO CHURCH.

## AUSTRALIANS PLAY BIG PART IN ALLIED DRIVE



Photo by American Press Association.  
Reports tell of severe fighting by the Australian troops in France. Here is an official photograph showing some of them resting behind breastworks in northern France after an engagement.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We Sell Hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

B. E. Thayer of Garrettsville, O., now spending several months with his daughter, Mrs. Creech, of Lincoln Institute was a caller at our office in company with his daughter.

V. O. Steenrod came thru from Lincoln Institute in his machine Tuesday afternoon accompanied by Mr. Thayer and his daughter, Mrs. Church.

Dr. R. N. Kisterson, President of the American Association of Cemetery Superintendents, also President of Greenwood Cemetery Co., Knoxville, Tenn., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Center Street, during the past week.

Misses Emma N. Shakerford, Maude E. Mitchell, Mary Simpson, and Dorothy Eversole of London spent the week end in Berea visiting friends.

E. B. Smith of Etowah, Tenn., was a business visitor in Berea Saturday.

Mrs. T. E. Crooks and Miss Margaret Rogers of Frenchburg were Berea visitors during the week end.

Miss Mae Onowing of London, a returned missionary from Korea, was one of the principle speakers at the Student Volunteer Conference.

Miss Agnes Eberhart of London, who was compelled to leave school some weeks ago on account of ill health, resumed her work in the College Department Monday.

Mrs. Katherine Hatfield is very ill at her home on Spring Street.

Mrs. T. W. Cowan of Ensley, Ala., is visiting Mrs. W. T. Hawkins near Berea.

Dr. W. D. Ferguson, financial agent for the College, who has been traveling in the East for some time, will make his headquarters in Berea for a few weeks.

Benjamin McGuire, a former Berea student and active Y. M. C. A. worker, is now in a window dressing school in Chicago. He reports pleasant work, and sends greetings to all Berea friends.

Miss Effie Ambrose of the Registrar's Office is confined to the College Hospital with LaGrippe and tonsillitis.

Miss Irene Wade of the Vocational Department left for her home early this week. She will not return to school.

Mrs. Talitha Powell Ferrill is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Talitha Powell, near Berea, before going to her new home in Marion County.

Misses Mary Jacobs and Jessie Bartlett of the Vocational Department left for their homes Wednesday.

Miss Julia Evans of Stanton visited friends in Berea during the week.

Messrs. McCoy Franklin and Henry Blanco, former Academy students, who are now in school at the Presbyterian Seminary in Louisville, were delegates to the Student Volunteer Conference here last week.

Miss Ruth Snowden of the Vocational Department left for her home in Nicholasville Wednesday.

Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hudspeth.

Miss Estella Bicknell, who is employed in Richmond, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. P. Bicknell.

Ernest Thacker of Stamping Ground was the guest of Strother Gott the past week.

Mrs. Joe Stephens and Misses Janet Stephens and Mollie Jackson were in Richmond shopping.

Mrs. Jennie Fish and daughter, Addie, are in Cincinnati buying Easter bonnets.

Earl Hayes and Charles Stout spent Sunday in Richmond.

Miss Fannie Dowden of Paint Lick is here this week visiting relatives and friends.

Edgar Wyatt of Winchester spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother on Chestnut Street.

Will Lowen of Hamilton, O., has been visiting with relatives in town for several days.

Aunt Lizzie Hart has been quite sick at the home of her niece, Mrs. Clare Canfield, on Center Street.

Misses Ethel Harris and Stella Johnson were in Richmond Thursday.

Owen Lowens left Tuesday for Detroit, Mich., where he is employed.

Mrs. Felix Estridge and daughters, Edie and Florence, and son, Floyd, left Saturday for Mississippi where they will join Mr. Estridge and make their future home.

Cow For Sale. Pure bred Jersey see H. H. Harrison, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Edgar Wyatt of Winchester spent from Wednesday until Monday with her daughter, Julia Pearl Hanson, and other relatives.

William Bower is ill at his home on Chestnut Street.

William Hanson of Lexington spent Friday and Saturday with his mother, Mrs. Samuel Hanson.

Arthur Crosby of Red House was visiting friends in Berea at the first of the week.

For Sale a first class baby carriage in excellent condition.

(Ad. 34.) Mrs. H. R. Phalen.

Mrs. George B. Snyder, after a protracted visit with her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Phalen, returned to her home in Hays, Kan., last Thursday.

J. H. Jackson, traveling salesman for Lexington Dry Goods Co., spent Saturday and Sunday with his family on Chestnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children spent the week end with Mr. Duncan's mother, in the country.

W. T. Lutes is ill at his home on West Chestnut street.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson is ill at her home on west Chestnut Street.

Elizabeth Louise is the name of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steenrod, who arrived in Berea on Washington's birthday.

### LYOYD HATFIELD SUCCEUMS

Lloyd Hatfield died at his home on Spring Street last Wednesday. He had been suffering from a severe attack of appendicitis and the disease had reached such a stage that he was unable to survive the effects of an operation. The funeral was held at the Baptist Church Friday, the service being in charge of the Rev. Mr. English. The remains were laid to rest in the Berea Cemetery.

### MRS. MARTIN BAKER DIES

Mrs. Martin Baker died at her home near Berea Sunday night after a lingering illness of several weeks. During the entire illness she suffered in silence and seemed at all times resigned. She leaves a host of friends and relatives who mourn her early departure. Interment was made Monday at the Berea Cemetery.

### ATWELL-DUNCAN

We are glad to announce the marriage of Donald William Duncan to Miss Bernice Atwell both of Whittier, Cal., on February 5, 1917.

The bride is a highly esteemed and popular lady of the younger set.

The groom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Duncan. He is an enterprising groceryman and held in high esteem by all who deal with him. He is a grandson of the Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Hunt of this place.

### WEST END SUNDAY SCHOOL

The West End Sunday School is still growing in enthusiasm and attendance. The contest between the Reds and Blues is bringing in a large number of new members. First one side and then the other is in the lead. Bro. W. J. Hudspeth preached at the West End Sunday night.

### FOR SALE

Nice fruit trees of best proven varieties. Mrs. Samuel G. Hanson. (Ad. 35.) Phone 62. Berea, Ky.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

Three small farms containing 50 to 100 acres in Madison, Garrard and Rockcastle Counties. Bargains if deals are made at once.

J. A. Carter, Route 2, Berea, Ky. ad. 34.

### Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday night was led by Rev. Walter C. Erdman, a missionary from Korea who is now on a furlough. He told of the great work which is being done in distant Korea to spread the Gospel and to uplift the people of less-advantaged land. Mr. Erdman is a man of large experience and has a great message, not only for the people of distant lands, but for the people of Berea. The Y. M. C. A. was exceedingly fortunate in securing him for its meeting. It was one of those meetings which make the year in Y. M. C. A. such a pleasure.

### METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

The Rev. E. R. Overly, D.D., Supt. of the Lexington District, will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday morning. A number of students and citizens have recently been received into the membership of this Church and a few more will be admitted next Sunday morning. The United Evening Service will be held in the Baptist Church Sunday evening. Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEDICAL MEN FILLING VACANCIES IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

According to a statement just issued by Surgeon General Rupert Blue, young medical men between the ages of 23 and 32 will be given an opportunity each month to demonstrate their fitness for admission to the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service. There are several vacancies in the government's mobile sanitary corps, which is now in the 19th year of its existence, but in order to be recommended to the President for commission, a physical and professional examination must first be passed. As the tenure of office is permanent and the Public Health officers are ordered to duty in all parts of the world, they are required to certify that they believe themselves free from any ailment which would disqualify them for service in any climate. Boards will be convened at Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and San Francisco, but permission to take the examination must first be obtained from the Surgeon General. The examination is searching and includes, in addition to the various branches of medicine, surgery and hygiene, the subjects of the preliminary education, history, literature and the natural sciences. The commissions will be issued as Assistant Surgeon and after four years of service, the young officers are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon, and after twelve years of service to another examination for promotion to the grade of Surgeon. The annual salaries are: Assistant Surgeon, \$2000; Passed Assistant Surgeon, \$2400; Surgeon, \$3000; Senior Surgeon, \$3500; Assistant Surgeon General, \$4000.

When the Government does not provide quarters, commutation at the rate of \$30, \$40, and \$50 a month according to grade is allowed. All grades receive longevity pay, that is, 10 per cent in addition to the regular salary for every five years until the maximum of 40 per cent is reached. When officers travel on official duties they are reimbursed their actual traveling expenses.

### NAVY MACHINERY SET IN MOTION

The Navy League of the United States quietly set its efficient and powerful machinery in motion. In all parts of the country, state chairmen and secretaries were communicated with, and the national headquarters in Washington has begun its work in aid of, first of all, the Navy and then relief and preparedness in general. In connection with the American Red Cross the Navy League will work in cooperation with the Navy Department. The Woman's Section has already begun its work and as the days pass this work will be systematized more and more and efficiency increased. Money has begun to roll in from patriots from Maine to California to assist in patriotic endeavors.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith. And one is for love, you know. And God put another in for luck. If you search you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith; You must love and be strong—and so, If you work, if you wait, you will find the place Where the four leaf clovers grow. —Ella Higginson.

## JUST IN

A new line of Felt Hats, in green, tan, blue, gray, brown, black, all 1917 models, at \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Also a new line of Arrow and Monarch Shirts, some beautiful patterns, at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Ask to see them while the stock is complete.

## Gott Brothers

The Cash Store

Main Street

Berea, Kentucky

### Berea College Calendar

February

23. Friday: 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Conferences. 6:30-7:30 p.m. Vesper Socials, Calls, Vesper Exhibition. 7:40-9:10 p.m. Department Faculty Meetings (7:40 roll call; 9:10 adjournment): College: Topic, The Summer School, Humphrey; Normal: Topic, How Best Advise and Promote the Normal Phase of Our Summer Session, Hunt; Academy: Topic, The Summer School, Peck; Vocational: Topic, The Summer School, Baird; Foundation School: Topics, Arithmetic—What Kind and How Much for Each Grade, Bowman; Methods in Arithmetic, Durham.
24. Saturday: 9:30-9:50 a.m. Divided Chapel: Upper Chapel, Rumold; Main Chapel, Hunt. 6:30-7:30 p.m. Free Vesper Hour. 7:30-9:30 p.m. Literary Societies.
25. Sunday: 9:45-10:45 a.m. College Sunday School. 3:30-4:00 p.m. Open Air Service, Roberts.

6:15-7:15 p.m. Young Peoples' Meetings. 7:30-8:30 p.m. Chapel Worship: Upper Chapel, Raiae; Main Chapel, Knight.

26. Monday: Free Day. 6:30-7:30 p.m. Band Practice. 7:30 p.m. Lyceum: The Zedeler Symphonio Sextette.
27. Tuesday: 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Chapels. 7:00-8:00 p.m. Harmonia, Choral Classes.
28. Wednesday: 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Chapels. 3:50-5:30 p.m. Cabinet. 6:30-7:30 p.m. Vesper Socials, Calls, Vesper Exhibition.

March

1. Thursday: 9:30-10:30 a.m. Divided Chapel: Upper Chapel, Rumold; Main Chapel, Hunt. 3:50-5:30 p.m. Prudential Committee. 6:30-7:30 p.m. Dormitory Prayer Meetings. 7:30-8:30 p.m. Church Prayer Meeting.
2. Friday: 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Conferences.

### FOWLER-TAYLOR

A large number of friends and relatives assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bingham to witness the marriage of Miss Ella May Taylor to Stanley B. Fowler, Monday p.m. Rev. A. W. Hamilton officiated. After the serving of luncheon the bride and groom left on an automobile trip.

### VISIT YOUR SCHOOLS

How many of our school children's parents ever visit the schools or even know the teachers when they meet them on the street? How many know what their children are studying or how they are progressing? Is there any of you who have a building to make or a fence to build; a dress to make a house to paint or whatever the job may be, that say to the one you have employed: "Here are the tools and materials, go ahead and do it to suit yourself and it will suit me." Is that not what you are doing with your children. You say by your actions: "Here is my child with its books, papers and pencil, I've furnished materials and tools, educate him as you like."

### YOUR BACK YARD

Now is a good time to take a glance over your back yards and devise some plan to ostracize the fruit cans and rubbish which have accumulated since the last installment was removed. You can generally judge of the occupants of a house by the condition in which the front and back yards are kept. In a general sense we will pride ourselves on being cleanly and tidy.

### Aurora Borealis.

Manifestations of aurora borealis are commonly visible in America as far south as 40 degrees. At 40 degrees latitude about ten auroras are visible in a year, at 42 degrees about twenty and 45 about forty, while between the latitudes of 50 and 60 degrees, the zone of the greatest frequency, they may be seen almost any clear night. South of 40 degrees they are rare.

### SONNY, WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE?

A word to you, sonny—you little twelve or thirteen-year-old boy who is smoking cigarettes on the sly. What do you want to be when you grow up—a stalwart, healthy, vigorous, broadshouldered man, or a little, puny, measly, no 'count, weak-minded dude? If you want to be a man, strong like a man, with hair on your face, brains in your head and muscles in your limbs, you just let the cigarettes alone. If you want to be a thing, pitted by your folks, despised by the girls and

### OLD IRON WANTED

Will pay highest price for iron, delivered at once

Hides, Chickens, Eggs wanted

J. S. GOTT

Depot Street Berea, Ky. (Ad. 45.)

Do you want to look like everybody else, or do you prefer others to want to look like you? It's easy with

## Fish's Hats

held in contempt by the fellows, keep right on smoking and end your days in the insane asylum.

### NOTICE!

Applications will be received from persons desiring to teach in Berea Graded Public School for the school year beginning September, 1917.

All applications must be sent to J. C. Steele, Secretary School Board.

W. G. Best,

Pres. Board of Trustees

(Ad. 38.)

### WANTED!

Second Growth Black Oak SPOKES

split to measure 2 inches at the heart, 3 inches deep at the small end, free of all defects, for which we will pay \$18.00 per 1000 pieces delivered on our Yard, Berea, Ky.

Standard Wheel Co. Ad-37 Berea, Ky.

### L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a.m.	10:25 p.m.
BEREA	1:07 p.m.	3:35 a.m.
Cincinnati	6:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	7:05 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
BEREA	12:42 p.m.	12:10 a.m.
Knoxville	7:00 p.m.	5:34 a.m.

Express Train

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.
BEREA	12:02 a.m.

No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knoxville or points beyond, at which the train stops.

When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.

North Bound

BEREA	4:50 p.m.
Cincinnati	9:30 p.m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Richmond, and points beyond at which it stops.

## Gives Good Service

And has ample facilities to care for your business. Have you a friend who does business with the "National?" Ask him.

Capital - - - \$ 25,000  
Surplus - - - 25,000  
Deposits - - - 200,000

## Berea National Bank

### Look at This!

20 acre farm, small house and barn, well watered, good wire fence, and only 1 mile from Berea. Price \$1,000.

## SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

### COME TO BERE A

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

### DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky



## "You Cannot Glide Into Prosperity"



Prosperity is made up of successful steps—ability, reliability and action. Your ability to earn should be developed to the fullest extent; your reliability to conserve your earnings and make the best use of them should be followed by the act of placing them where they can be of profit to you. An Interest Account in this Bank provides an absolutely safe place for your earnings.

### BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

## The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

### BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)  
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief  
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!  
No Immodest News Items!

### TREASURER'S SALE FOR BEREA GRADED SCHOOL

Notice is hereby given that I, or my representative, will on Monday, March 5, 1917 (Court Day) at 2 o'clock p.m., at the door of the Court House, Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, expose to public sale for cash in hand, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay Bera Graded School taxed due thereon and unpaid and the interest, penalty and costs thereon:

Name	Town lots
Adams, Mrs. Lucy Carter	1 2.83
Azbill, Albin	1 8.02
Azbill, J. J.	1 16.71
Ambrose, Frank	1 2.46
Ambrose, John W.	1 4.89
Baker, Lucinda R.	1 3.18
Baker, J. R.	1 4.67
Baker & Isaacs	1 8.28
Baker, John B.	1 3.18
Benge, Mary	1 2.68
Bowling, Grover	1 2.55
Baker, Mary	1 2.46
Berry, John	1 2.10
Clark, D. C.	1 2.45
Casteel, Chas. A.	1 9.74
Cates, Mrs. Mary	1 6.11
Chasteen, J. W.	1 11.92
Collins, Mrs. Verna	1 5.95
Cruse M. G.	1 5.03
Carter, Mrs. Sallie	1 6.82
Devall, L. T.	1 5.76
Early, J. M.	1 5.03
Early, J. M., Agt.	1 3.91
Griffith, E. V.	1 9.40
Golden, Hardin	1 14.89
Halecomb, C. E.	1 5.03
Huff, J. K.	1 3.86
Henderson, O. W.	1 2.49
Harrison, H. H.	1 3.47
Jones, Mrs. Laura	1 15.56
Jones, Morris H.	1 5.76
Johnson, Mrs. W. W.	1 4.64
King, W. O.	1 9.20
Killin, J. M.	1 2.47
Lengfeller, Henry	1 21.27
Lordsdon, A. D.	1 2.10
Mullins, S. F.	1 6.86
McClure, Lewis	1 5.76
Muncy, Simon	1 3.02
Moore, R. N.	1 3.94
Owens, Pal	1 2.70
Preston, D. A.	1 2.45
Pitts, J. B.	1 10.08
Pullins, D. C.	1 14.88
Ramsey, A. P.	1 17.72
Ritter, T. V.	1 9.40
Seal, T. G.	1 5.03
Shupe, Mrs. Josephine	1 4.49
Spink, Mrs. R. E.	1 4.28
Short, Wm. M.	1 5.03
Thompson, G. T.	1 3.21
Wilson, Joseph	1 5.03
Wilson, James	1 3.28
Wilson, Barnett	1 2.84
Wren, Joseph	1 3.21

W. O. Hayes,  
Treas. Berea Graded School.

Britain has grown abroad to seventy-eight times her area at home.

The fellow with something to sell should never wear a long face.

## SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

## OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Republic that exists in both houses of Congress.

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The meeting of the Christian Endeavor of the Union Church Sunday night was led by one of its former members, McCoy Franklin, who is in school this year at the Presbyterian Seminary in Louisville. The topic was "Using What We Have." The chief speaker was Dr. C. G. Hounshell who is nationally known by missionary students. Rather than fretting for a great ability, it is better to use to the fullest extent that which is present. We shall be judged by our use of our ability, not by its extent. The Society was especially fortunate to secure two such speakers for this meeting. It was a real treat to have McCoy Franklin back on the platform and the address of Dr. Hounshell was very good. A solo by Professor Rigby added to the program.

The meeting next Sunday will be led by the Missionary Committee on the topic, "Opportunities for Missionaries." The meeting will be held at 6:15 in the Parish House which is just east of Boone Tavern.

The Purchaser shall not charge for electricity for power purposes exceeding the following rates:

11 cents per KWH for electricity used equivalent to or less than the first 30 hours use per month of the maximum demand in the month.

6 cents per KWH for additional electricity used equivalent to or less than the next 30 hours use per month of the maximum demand in the month.

4 cents per KWH for all electricity used per month in excess of the equivalent of sixty hours use of the maximum demand in the month.

Whenever the portion of any monthly bill for electricity represented by the charges at the 6 cents rate, or at the 6 and 4 cent rates, shall, after deducting the discount for prompt payment hereinafter mentioned, exceed \$45.00, the Purchaser will also allow a discount from such portions in accordance with the following table: When such portion is \$45.00, no discount. When such portion is \$50.00, 10 per cent discount. When such portion is \$100.00, 15 per cent discount. When such portion is \$150.00, 20 per cent discount. When such portion is \$200.00, 25 per cent discount. When such portion is \$300.00, 30 per cent discount. When such portion is \$400.00, 35 per cent discount. When such portion is \$500.00, 40 per cent discount. When such portion is \$750.00, 45 per cent discount. When such portion is \$1,000.00, 50 per cent discount. Intermediate discounts to be determined by interpolation.

The maximum demand shall be determined as a fixed per centage of the nominal rated capacity of the motor as indicated on the manufacturer's name plate, as follows: Where installations are under 10 horse-power and only one motor is used, 85 per cent. Where installations are under 10 horse-power and more than one motor is used, 75 per cent. Where installations are from 10 to 49 horse-power, both inclusive, irrespective of number of motors, 65 per cent. Where installations are 50 horse-power or over, irrespective of number of motors, 55 per cent. The Purchaser shall at any time and from time to time have the right to test the motor or motors connected, and if it be found upon any such test that the actual maximum demand of such motor or motors exceeds the maximum estimated and fixed as above provided, then such actual maximum demand shall be deemed to be the maximum demand for the month in which such test is made and for each subsequent month thereafter until again changed by another test under the provision hereof.

As soon as practical after the end of each month the Purchaser shall render a bill to the customer for the amount due for such month, hereunder, and the customer shall pay said bill within ten days after its date; and if such bill is paid within said ten days the customer shall be entitled to a discount from the amount of the bill equal to one cent per kilowatt hour of the total consumption charged for therein. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the customer shall pay for each month's service hereunder a minimum charge of 50 cents per horse-power, or fraction thereof, of the total rated capacity of the motor or motors or other apparatus connected, for a fixed term of not less than twelve consecutive months; provided the customer shall have the option to pay instead of said monthly minimum charge a yearly minimum charge of \$9.00 per horse power, or fraction thereof, of the total rated capacity of the motor or motors or other apparatus connected.

The Purchaser shall furnish the city electricity for lighting of its streets, avenues, alleys, and public ways for such periods of time and at such prices as the city may, and shall, legally contract for; and the Purchaser shall not charge the city for electricity for such purposes more than \$20.00 per annum per 75 watt, nominally rated 60 candle power, series incandescent street light (or other type of light of equal illuminating power) when the City agrees to use and pay for not less than forty of such lights for a period of not less than three years. If the City shall contract for not less than

forty of said lights for such length of time, then the Purchaser shall furnish the City free of charge ten of such lights, located as the City and Purchaser may agree upon, for such length of time as the contract for said street lights shall run.

SECTION 5: The Purchaser shall indemnify the City and protect it from all damages, judgments, costs and expenses which may be legally obtained against the City by reason of the negligence of the Purchaser while occupying and using the City's streets, avenues, alleys and public places pursuant hereto.

SECTION 6: The Purchaser shall have the right, power and authority to make and enforce reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for its convenience and security as well as for that of the public, in operating said electric system, and shall have the right at all reasonable hours of the day to have access to the meters, wires, fixtures and connections on the consumers premises either for the purpose of inspection or to protect itself against abuse or fraud or to repair and preserve the same; and the Purchaser may require all consumers to sign a contract and to conform to all reasonable conditions and regulations before furnishing electric service.

The Purchaser shall have the right to adopt any schedule of classification of rates, within the maximum limits hereinabove prescribed, but all rates, rules and regulations employed by the Purchaser shall be uniform and apply alike to all consumers.

SECTION 7: The Purchaser of this franchise may transfer or assign the same, and all provisions of this franchise which are obligatory upon or which inure to the benefit of the Purchaser shall also be obligatory upon and shall inure to the benefit of all successors and assigns of the Purchaser.

SECTION 8: This franchise or privilege shall continue for a period of twenty years from and after the time the same shall be granted to the purchaser thereof.

SECTION 9: The Purchaser shall have said electric system installed and commence supplying the service provided for herein within twelve (12) months from the date of the acceptance and ratification of the bid for this franchise; otherwise the Purchaser shall forfeit to the city the sum of \$1,000.00 as agreed liquidated damages, and all rights under this franchise either in favor of the city or the Purchaser shall cease and the franchise be null and void. In order to protect the city in the payment of the said forfeit and damages, the Purchaser shall, at the time of the acceptance of his bid, deposit with the City Treasurer the sum of \$1,000.00 in cash, for such purpose, or execute and deliver to the City Treasurer a good and acceptable bond for such purpose in the amount of \$1,000.00.

SECTION 10: It shall be the duty of the Mayor of this city, as soon as practicable after the introduction of this ordinance, to sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the above franchise at the City Hall in the City of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, on some day to be fixed by him, after advertising same by publication for two consecutive weeks in "The Citizen", a newspaper of general circulation published in the city of Berea; and in making said sale, he shall receive no bid for a less amount than the cost of making said order and all costs attending said sale and the granting of said franchise, including the cost of advertising; and he shall report his actions hereunder at the next regular meeting of the City Council of Berea, after said sale.

The City reserves the right to reject any bid.

SECTION 11: This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

ATTEST:

W. G. BEST, Clerk.

Given under my hand as Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, this 13th day of February, 1917.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

### A RESOLUTION

Passed by the City Council of Berea, Kentucky, and approved by me as Mayor in regular session February 13, 1917:

Whereas, it is to the best interest of the City and greatly to be desired by the City, that its streets be lighted by electricity as soon as practicable; and, whereas, arrangements are now being made for the sale of a franchise for an electric system in said City; and, whereas, it will be necessary for the City, in order to secure the needed street lights, to make a contract with the Purchaser of said franchise for the erection and operation of same; now therefore,

Be It Resolved by the City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, that

the Mayor of said City be authorized, empowered and directed by the following ordinance, introduced herewith as a part of this resolution, and only as therein specified, to make a contract for said street lights, to wit:

An Ordinance Authorizing and Directing the Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, to Make a Contract with the Purchaser of the Electric Franchise for Lighting the City's Streets, Public Ways and Public Places with Electricity Upon Certain Limited and Specified Terms and Conditions.

Whereas, the City of Berea has reserved the right in the Electric franchise, which, at this meeting of the Council, it has decided to offer for sale, to require the Purchaser thereof to furnish the City electricity for lighting its streets, avenues, alleys, public ways and public places under certain terms and conditions all as set forth in the last paragraph of Section 4 of said franchise; and,

Whereas, the City desires to avail itself of said right and to have placed in service as soon as practicable the 40 incandescent street lights, for which it is to pay, and the 10 incandescent street lights, which it is to receive free, all as set forth in said last paragraph of Section 4 of said franchise; now, therefore,

The City Council of the City of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: That the Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, for and on behalf of the City, and in its name, to contract with the Purchaser and Grantee of said Electric Franchise, as soon as the same is granted, for forty (40) nominally rated sixty candle power, 75 watt, series incandescent, street lights, or other type of electric lights of equal or greater illuminating power, all night schedule, every night, for a period of three years, at the price of \$20.00 per year per light, payable quarterly. Said lights are to be erected, operated and maintained at such locations as the City may designate without expense to the City other than the said \$20.00 per light per annum. The City shall receive free of charge, in consideration of its taking and paying for the said 40 lights, ten lights (making 50 in all) of the same kind, which ten lights are to be located as the Grantee of the Franchise and the City, jointly, may agree upon and designate either in writing or by locations indicated on a map.

The contract shall require the party furnishing the lights to maintain sufficient current and voltage to operate the lights at their rated brilliancy and efficiency, except at times when the service is interrupted temporarily by accidents or conditions not caused by carelessness or neglect; to keep the lights, fixtures and equipment clean and in good order; and to have all of said lights in service within six (6) months from and after the date of the execution of said contract.

The City shall agree to pay the expenses of any changes in location and arrangement of the lights, made by its orders, after the same have once been located and erected according to its directions.

The City shall locate all lights promptly, and the locations selected, shall be indicated and designated upon a map showing the city's streets, and the Mayor shall make said map a part of the contract which he is hereby and herein authorized and directed to make.

The Mayor shall require the party with whom he contracts to agree to furnish the City any additional lights at the prices herein specified at locations along the lines already installed, if the city desires to use and contract for same during the life of this contract.

The said contract shall provide that if any of the lights fail for any cause to burn after 24 hours notice from the city that same are not operating, the city shall have the right to deduct an outage charge of six (6) cents per night per light for each light failing to operate; and all outage charges shall be deducted quarterly from the contract price.

The City, in order to fully and completely empower and direct the Mayor in the making of the contract provided for herein, and in order to facilitate the construction of the work made necessary by said contract, shall pass and enforce such ordinances, in addition hereto, as may be proper and necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes hereof.

SECTION 2: This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

ATTEST:

W. G. BEST, Clerk.

Given under my hand as Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, this 13th day of February, 1917.

(Ad. 34.) J. L. GAY, Mayor.



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator.

### CO-OPERATION

Some Fundamentals Necessary to Success—Must Be Fair First to All Concerned

Like every other good thing, the word "co-operation" is being abused. A co-operation in order to be fair to the community must have no special privilege which the individual, partnership or corporation cannot enjoy. Co-operations must be based on business principles or they cannot stand.

Co-operations based on the "something for nothing idea" cannot stand.

Co-operations which trust to the government paying all expenses and doing all the work free for its members cannot stand.

The success of many co-operations, so-called, is due to the disinterested community service of one or two men. So long as they can donate their services without any financial reward, the co-operation will apparently thrive.

There is nothing miraculous about co-operation. The stock companies which in most all states are called co-operations have exactly the same animus in their organization that other forms of business have. That is combination for private gain.

Whether this be a sin or not depends altogether on who makes the profit.

Some people think that farmers and laboring men have a right to do things which in a railroad and banks would be criminal.

Co-operation will never permanently succeed until its members consider the benefits to the whole community. So long as it is a few organized to fight the many, the many will properly fight back.

Co-operations which are formed to tear down community life, are built upon the sand and personal greed like the lapping tide begins undermining it from the first.

A co-operation which in protecting the rights of one group, encroaches on the rights of others, is bound to fail.

Co-operations built on the same ideas as our public schools are proper and necessary.

We must co-operate in all of the things which affect our neighborhood. The government has no right to pay the bills of any co-operation simply because it is called a farmers' co-operation. The government has no moral right to organize one part of a community against another part.

Those theorists who prescribe co-operation as a panacea for all ills are generally men who themselves have never had to meet a pay-roll. Have paid little, if any, taxes. Have given little, if any, community service.

However, every community needs and must have a co-operative organization but it must be based upon broad humanity. Those in the co-operation must give public service. Such a co-operation the government

is in honor bound to foster. Such a co-operation is merely working together for the public good or for the good of the greatest number.

The organizer of co-operative societies who uses hate and envy as his weapons is a demagogue. He is also a traitor to civilization.

The government has no right to cater to the producer without considering the rights of the consumer, the carrier and the distributor.

### FOUR FOOT ALFALFA ROOT

Tuesday there was brought to our office an alfalfa root taken from clay soil on the farm of M. L. Spink near the Walnut Meadow pike.

This root is a convincing argument that alfalfa is an excellent growth of plant life.

If more attention should be given to the propagation of this valuable plant in this section our farmers would have a proposition worth while. Why not start alfalfa on your farm?

### SAID THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

In his recent inaugural address, Governor T. W. Bickett, of North Carolina, illustrated graphically the need of diversified farming throughout the South. Certainly the following is a forcible and picturesque arraignment of the policy of growing a single cash crop and depending on outside districts to supply food for man and beast. Governor Bickett said:

"If I were the Czar of North Carolina instead of Governor, I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date, any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged without trial by jury and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning, I would be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years, the richest State in the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of my people."

Governor Bickett's program for the improvement of country life contains other recommendations quite as interesting as the passage which we have here quoted. He advocates, among other things, training the girls of the State "as faithfully in the science of the kitchen as the boys in that of the corn-field." He advocates requiring the State Highway Commission engineers to prepare plans and specifications for all those who desire to install water, lights and telephones in country homes. He asks for the appropriation of \$50,000 to provide moving-picture entertainments in rural schools and the submitting to the people of a constitutional amendment establishing a six months' school term for every child in the State.—In the Outlook for February seventh.

### POLES AND WIRES HURT CITY

Los Angeles Newspaper Complains of Conditions Which Work Harm in Many Other Municipalities.

The residents of Los Angeles are to be congratulated if the city shall quickly acquire the privately owned lighting systems and avoid the multiple pole-and-wire systems now borne by the northeast districts. In the latter, in Garvanza and Highland Park districts particularly, more landscape beauty has been blotted out in a few months than the residents have been able to create in several years. Poles and wires are everywhere, trees despoiled, private property rights violated, in stringing wires without permission, and all the evils usually attendant upon service by employees protected in their vandalism by civil service. It is most sincerely hoped that acquisition of existing lines by the city will result in the removal of at least two-thirds of the present jungle, for the district is now despoiled.—Los Angeles Times.

### City Managing a Profession.

When the commissioners in charge of Niagara Falls, N. Y., were looking about for a manager for the city they heard of a young fellow at Cadillac, Mich., named Carr. Cadillac was paying Carr \$3,500 as city manager, and it figured that it had made a good investment, for he had saved the city \$7,000 out of a budget of \$78,000.

Carr looked over the ground at Niagara Falls and said he would take the job at \$5,000. But he agreed to save the city \$25,000 by putting the city on a business basis. It looks as if he would make good.

That's what the city manager plan makes possible. It builds up a corps of trained men who know how cities ought to run. Then it permits a city to bid for the services of a man who is conspicuously successful in the business.—Kansas City Star.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

### LAWS FOR FIRE PREVENTION

New York City Seeks to Have Them Enforced Against Owners of Property Who Are Negligent.

The fire commissioner of New York city has, with the consent of the city's law department, brought suit against the owners of several buildings who disregarded an order to install fire-checking appliances for the expenses entailed by the municipality in extinguishing fires in those buildings, which occurred subsequent to the service on the owners of notice to comply with the requirements of the commissioner in the matter of providing safeguards against the spread of fire. The orders in question were issued on March 6, 1916, and because of failure to comply with them were sent to the bureau of penalties in the corporation counsel's office on June 2 for the enforcement of the legal penalty.

One of the buildings was converted into a storage warehouse a few months ago, and at the beginning of the summer, when the families in the neighborhood began to move away, was filled with furniture and household belongings. It is stated that the household belongings of about 700 families were stored in the warehouse.

An itemized statement showing the complete cost to the fire department in the services of the firemen, apparatus, expenditure of coal, water, etc., and damage to apparatus was prepared, and the suit was brought for this amount. As it was a four-alarm fire a very large number of fire companies participated. The firemen worked from 10:20 p. m. until 6:30 a. m. The cost of extinguishing this fire is estimated at \$1,500.

### Right Type of Patriotism.

Every American who does not think his land the fairest that ever the sun shone on, his own state the finest in the Union, and his town the best place in which to live has not reached the same celestial plane of joy and patriotism as the foreigner, who thinks his little wind-swept bog is the happiest spot in the happiest land the good God ever made. This is the love of country that glorifies a land and the people that inhabit it. This is what makes every hill and valley, every rock and rill, the most beautiful in the world, because it is ours, made sacred and beautiful by the memories woven around it.—Exchange.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Julia H. Nichol, Director of Home Science

### The Citizen For You

The Citizen in 1917 will continue all its unequalled services for subscribers, and add new ones.

We give the largest value of any periodical in America, and we want YOU to know it.

Every issue is worth a dollar.

### 7 PAPERS IN ONE:

- A Newspaper
- A Family Paper
- A Farm Paper
- A School Paper
- A Religious Paper
- A Children's Paper
- A Mountain Paper

We pay more for the good paper on which The Citizen is printed; we get more news and make sure it is the truth; we print the thing the people want to know; the families that take The Citizen show a difference in the brightness of the children and the prosperity of the household.

### RHAPSODY.

WHEN all is cooked and all is eaten  
There is one pie that can't be beaten.  
When all is said and all is thunken  
There is no pie that equals pumpkin.  
—Exchange.

### Father of "Tanks."

Patriotic Scotsmen might plausibly claim that the real inventor of "tanks" was John Napier of Merchiston, who also invented logarithms. He had many varied intellectual activities besides the higher mathematics, and was a zealous protagonist of Protestantism. For confounding all "enemies of God's truth" he conceded to Bacon's elder brother certain "secret inventions." These included a chariot of metal, double musket-proof, the motion of which was controlled by those within, "who discharged shot through small holes, the enemy being abused, and uncertain what defense to make against a moving mouth of metal." This looks like the original "tank," but Napier directed the detailed designs for his weird instruments of war to be kept secret until necessity compelled their use.



**Mothers**  
use  
**Frey's**  
**Vermifuge**  
For the Children

A safe, old fashioned  
remedy for worms.

Seventy-five years continuous use is the best testimonial  
FREY'S VERMIFUGE can  
outrun you.

Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones happy and healthy.

25c, a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your druggist can't supply you, send lip money and 25c in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly.

**E. & S. FREY,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

## WHY

Bread Is Often Defective and How to Make It

"K NOW the ingredients of your bread and you will know the causes of its defects." So says Miss Marion P. Broughton, specialist in home economics in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "These defects are mostly physical and the most frequent cause is poor flour. If the flour is poor the gluten is poor, and the color of bread depends upon the gluten. Gluten forms the framework of the bread, and if it is poorly developed in the flour it will make the bread coarse."

"Bread should not be oiled when put in the pans. Fat when baked brings out the defects in the bread. A hard crust is caused by the unequal distribution of the fat when oiled."

"Souring of bread is caused by too much carbon dioxide and too little oxygen. This can be remedied by thorough kneading. Large holes that are often found can be worked out by kneading. When rolling the bread to put into the pans be sure to leave no creases underneath the loaf, for these will show when baked."

"Bread is scored in contests upon the flavor, color, form and thoroughness of baking. Flavor of perfect bread should be good and sweet. If an acid flavor is noticed, there has been too long a fermentation."

"The musty flavor often noticed in bread is caused by old flour, and if the flour is the least bit off the lard is too strong or too much salt has been used."

"A starter is commonly used among the farmers' wives. The jar in which it is kept should be washed frequently, and a cover should be over it all the time. There is nothing in the superstition that if the jar is washed the starter will be ruined."

### CARE OF COMPLEXION.

Why Our Skins Are Made Brown by the Sun.

That freckles are caused by the heat from the sun seems to be an exploded theory now. The light is given as the cause, and in order to protect the skin from the too strong rays the coloring matter, or brown paint, as it were, absorbs the sun's rays to protect the thin walled blood vessels so close to the surface.

While sunlight is very necessary, only a certain degree of it is good for us. Beyond that it does us harm. Some people can stand so much more of the sun's rays than others without browning, such as those who live in the tropics. Their brown pigment protects their bodies. Many would rather endure our northern winters than to be brown as berries.

Chiffon veils and other close fitting materials should be worn during prolonged exposure to the sun's rays and wind to preserve the complexion and also save the trouble of trying to get rid of the freckles or tan.

### FORESTRY LORE.

How to Measure the Diameter of the Trees on Your Place.

The owner of a wood lot who wishes to estimate the number of board feet in the timber he is to sell must know the diameter of the tree. This is most easily measured by means of tree calipers, but an ordinary carpenter's steel square can be used in the following manner:

The square is kept horizontal. Both arms are placed in contact with the tree, the shorter one pointing away from the operator. A narrow strip of wood can then be laid against the opposite side of the tree and parallel to the short arm. The diameter of the tree will then be indicated on the long arm.

It is customary to measure tree diameters at breast height or about four and one-half feet from the ground.—United States Department of Agriculture.

How to Wash Crepe de Chine So It Won't Cockle or Shrink.

The delicate colored crepe de chine blouse requires great care in laundering. It may be laundered, however, to look nearly as well as when bought. Use tepid water and a pure white soap, which should be made into a suds and garment washed between the hands. To keep the beautiful shade a small piece of crepe paper of the same color as the blouse must be put into the rinsing water. Use the paper just as you would bluing. If garment is faded make a dye for it by boiling a little of the crepe paper in water and then dip the blouse in it. Hang in shade till partly dry—that is, just damp enough to press well—then iron it on the wrong side.

How to Iron Collars and Cuffs Like a Chinaman.

When doing up collars and cuffs put the articles in cold starch made by mixing a tablespoonful of starch with a pint of cold water. Just before ironing rub on a little white soap, hard; then with a clean white, damp cloth rub lightly on the right side a little prepared French chalk; 5 cents' worth will last a long time. The iron will glide along and will give a beautiful gloss.

How to Remove Grease Spots From Fabrics.

Spread one teaspoonful of butter evenly on the spot and let it remain there until the grease has become thoroughly soft. Then wash out in soft soapy water, and the stain will come out. This will be found valuable, especially for children's delicate dresses.

## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Satisfying the demand which the goodness of the car creates is still our one great problem.

Dodge Brothers works are attaining the proportions of a city in themselves, but the demand grows in excess of the expansion.

Owners have found that its economy and its efficiency are unchanged through the changing sea ons.

It runs as well in Fall as in Spring—in Winter as in Summer—and at no greater cost.

Its merits are now so universally admitted that they are rarely a subject of discussion.

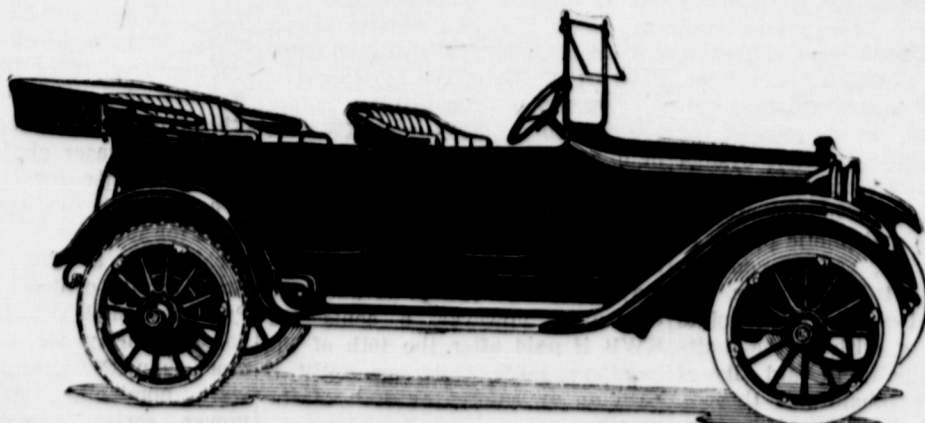
That the car is all it is represented to be is taken for granted.

That it is good value is conceded.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.  
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Touring Car or Roadster, \$785; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$950; Sedan, \$1185  
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



BEREA MOTOR CAR CO.

Cornelius Building

Berea, Ky.

Egg games were celebrated by the ancient Romans in egg shaped arenas, the winners receiving baskets of eggs as prizes.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS

Flour, Hay and Grain.  
Flour—Winter patent \$9@9.50, winter fancy \$8.50@9, winter family \$8@8.50, winter extras \$7@7.50, low-grade \$6.50@7, hard patent \$9@9.50.  
Corn—No. 3 white \$1.07@1.07½, No. 3 mixed \$1.07@1.07½, white ear \$1.06@1.08.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$15.50@16, No. 2 \$14.50@15, No. 3 \$13@13.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.50, No. 2 \$14.50, No. 1 clover \$17.50@18, No. 2 \$14.50.  
Oats—No. 2 white 64@64½c, standard white 63@63½c, No. 3 white 62½@63c, No. 4 white 60@62c, No. 2 mixed 62½@63c, No. 3 mixed 61@62c, No. 4 mixed 60@61c.  
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.90@1.92, No. 3 red \$1.84@1.89, No. 4 red \$1.55@1.70.  
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.  
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 44c, centralized creamery extras 41c, firsts 39c, seconds 35c.  
Eggs—Prime firsts 42c, firsts 41c, ordinary firsts 39c, seconds 35c.  
Live Poultry—Roasters, 3 lbs and over, 22c; broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 21c; fryers, over 1½ lb, 23c; fowls, 5 lbs and over 19½c, under 5 lbs, 19½c; roasters, 15c; young stags, 18c.  
Live Stock.  
Cattle—Shippers \$8@10.50, butcher steers, extra \$9.75@10.25, good to choice \$8.75@9.50, common to fair \$8@8½; heifers, extra \$8.75@9.50, good to choice \$8@8.75, common to fair \$6@7.75; cows, extra \$7.75@8.25, good to choice \$6.50@7.50, common to fair \$6.50@6.25, canners \$4.50@5.35; stockers and feeders \$5@8.  
Bulls—Bologna \$7@8, fat bulls \$8@8.50.  
Calves—Extra \$13.75, fair to good \$12.50@13.50, common and large \$6@10.  
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$12.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$12.65@12.70, mixed packers \$12.50@12.65, stags \$7.50@10.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8.50@12, light shippers \$11.50@11.85, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8@10.50.



# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of  
Sunday School Course of Moody Bible  
Institute.  
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 25

### JESUS AT POOL OF BETHESDA.

LESSON TEXT—John 5:1-15.  
GOLDEN TEXT—It was Jesus which  
had made him whole.—John 5:15.

Following the events of last Sunday's lesson, Jesus went to Jerusalem to attend the feast (v. 1). He went up according to the requirements of the Jewish law (Ex. 34:23; see Gal. 4:4), but he was not satisfied with the conventional fulfilling of the duties for that occasion, nor was he occupied with social and commercial functions, but in "going about doing good." The feast was an occasion of joy and mirth on every hand, but in the midst of it is this great need so graphically pictured in this lesson. How true this is to our daily experience. Teachers should appeal to the imagination of their scholars and describe as vividly as possible this pool. Let them depict a room, on the floor of which is a pool; in one corner of the room a stairway leading up to the ceiling; surrounding the room, at the top of the wall a broad walk; on the wall, looking down toward the floor and the pool is "a multitude of them that were blind, halt and withered." These were the wretched ones who sought the pool, and evidently Jesus sought the most wretched of this company.

I. Jesus went where there was need (v. 6). In the midst of this company Jesus "saw" this man lie. He had been there often (v. 7), and his case seemed to be beyond all hope, but there is nothing too hard for God (Gen. 18:14; Jer. 32:17).

II. Jesus throws the responsibility upon the man (v. 6). Jesus had eyes not only to see need, but he also saw God's and his own personal power to relieve the need. The question is, what do we see as we journey through life?

III. Jesus was moved with compassion (Matt. 14:14). He always has that feeling when he looks upon suffering and the misfortunes of men (Heb. 13:8; 4:15-16; Isa. 63:9). Jesus does not do for the man what the man can do for himself; so he makes his first appeal to the man's desire and, through his desire, to the man's will. "Wilt thou be made whole?" The fact that he has been a long time in his predicament, or the fact that a sinner has been a long time in an evil state is no reason for supposing that Jesus will not take interest in him or that he cannot save and help and heal him (Matt. 9:21; Luke 8:43; Acts 3:2). His question throws the whole matter upon the will of the man. Jesus is willing and able; the only question is, are we willing?

IV. Jesus commands the impossible. The man thought the only way he could be made whole was through the efficiency of the waters in this pool, but Jesus, by speaking a word, had the power that would heal him (Ps. 107:20); so today it is the power of the word of Christ that can save all who believe on him (Rom. 1:16). All we have to do to live is to hear and believe (John 5:24). With the command of Christ, "Rise, take up thy bed," was enabling power. The cure was not only complete, but it was instantaneous (Acts 3:7,8).

V. He worked a complete cure. He was made whole even according to the question which Jesus had asked at the outset. The man at once began to use this Christ-given strength by taking up his bed, and doing exactly as he was commanded (II Tim. 3:12). Jesus likes these hard cases, those of "long standing" (v. 5). He also likes those that are the results of sin, for that was his work in the world (v. 14; Matt. 1:21).

VI. Opposition and danger (vv. 10-15). The objection raised was that Jesus had transgressed the Jewish law. The man's answer to this was, "He hath made me whole." The word of God is our law (Matt. 17:5). The strength that Jesus gives us is to be used in obedience to him in glorifying his name. The man did not tell the Jews who it was that made him whole, because he did not know himself; but as soon as he found out who it was he told them without fear or hesitancy. He did not even wait for them to ask him, but sought an opportunity for witnessing (v. 15). Any man who is truly saved will at once give his witness to others. The admonition which Jesus gave to this man (v. 14) still holds good. How many men we have seen who have been saved from the drink habit or some other evil in life, and who have grown indifferent or careless and returned to their sin only to have "a worse thing come unto them." It is interesting to notice that Jesus performed this miracle in the face of great opposition and danger.

Summary: (1) Jesus cures the sick, not by what he does to them, but what he does in them.

(2) Christianity is the gospel for the body as well as for souls of men.

(3) The gospel of Jesus is the beginning of a new life for every man who accepts it.

(4) Sickness and trouble are frequently the instruments of God's providence, bringing men to realize their sins and their need.

(5) No matter how great the progress of modern medicine or the skill of physicians, there is always the need of the Great Physician.

## Washington's Tomb



TOMB OF WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

**TOMB** of the mighty dead,  
How sacred every tree  
Waving above thy head  
Or shedding bloom on thee!  
As long as fair Potomac flows,  
Sparkling 'neath Mount Vernon's sun,  
Revered by friends and foes,  
Dwell here, in blest repose,  
Washington.

**SONS** of the pilgrim sire,  
Sons of yon boundless west,  
Ye whom the tropic fires  
Or hoarse lakes lull to rest,  
If wandering wide you e'er forget  
Ties that bind us all in one,  
Here, at your father's feet,  
The brothers' vow repeat,  
While the breeze refresheth sweet,  
Washington!

**HE** of Helena's rock  
Hath an enduring name  
Enchased in battle shock,  
Sculptured with blood and flame.  
But, when the mother at her knee  
Whispered to her cradled son  
The alphabet of liberty,  
Will he not lip of thee,  
Washington?

**SHOULD** baleful discord steal  
Our patriot strength away,  
Or fierce invasion's seal  
Recall old Bunker's day,  
Or mad disunion smite the tree  
Nursed so long in glory's sun,  
Mount Vernon's tomb shall be  
The watchword of the free,  
Guiding their hearts to thee,  
Washington!

—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

"Father George" Not an Admiral.  
A Barnegat schoolmarm had been  
telling her pupils something about  
George Washington, and finally she  
asked:

"Can any one now tell me which  
Washington was—a great general or a  
great admiral?"

The small son of a fisherman raised  
his hand, and she signaled him to  
speak.

"He was a great general," said the  
boy. "I saw a picture of him crossing  
the Delaware, and no great admiral  
would put out from shore standing up  
in a skiff."—American Boy.

Sometimes Evidence.  
Redd—If a man has a mortgage on  
his house no one need know it.  
Greene—Not unless he has an auto-  
mobile.—Yonkers Statesman.



Its Added Value.  
Creditor—And you have the nerve to  
offer me a measly 10 cents on a dollar.  
Movie Actor—You forget that 10 cents  
will take you into the movies to see  
me act.—New York Globe.

Convenient.  
Mrs. Comler (on a tour of inspection  
in her friend's house)—Gracious! Why  
do you have such a high bed for your  
little boy?

Mrs. Housler—So we can hear him  
if he falls out. You have no idea what  
heavy sleepers my husband and I are.—  
Chicago News.

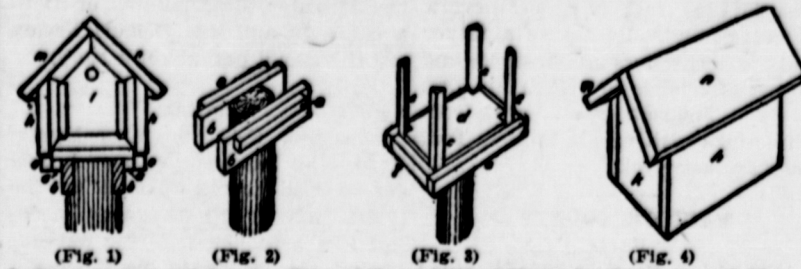
Motoring Fizzle.  
His journey through the park  
Was no romantic whirl,  
The motor wouldn't spark  
And neither would the girl.  
—Exchange.

Thought He Knew Beans.  
Shopper—Can you recommend an in-  
teresting book for my little boy of  
eight?

Highbrow Clerk—There are quite a  
number, madam. Has your offspring  
ever perused the delectable tale of  
Jack and the leguminous plant known  
as the Faba vulgaris?

# INVITE the BIRDS to be NEIGHBORS

PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



1—Cross Section and Interior View of Front Half of House for Swallows and Bluebirds. 2—Foundation for House. 3—Floor and Posts Added to Foundation. 4—House Ready to Place Over Floor and Posts.

## BIRDHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

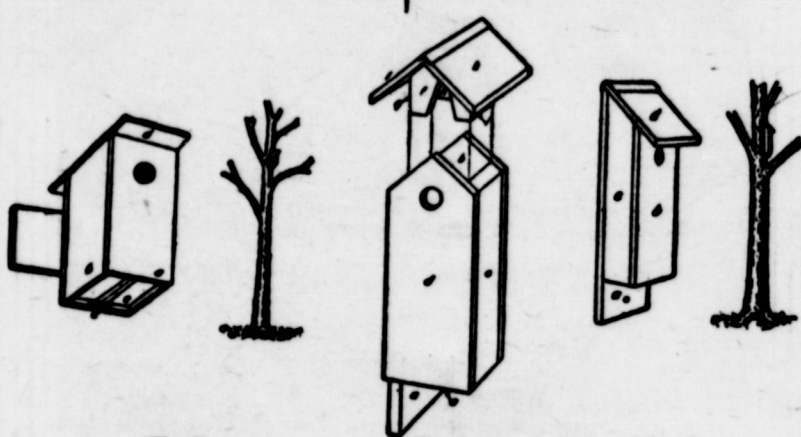
Wood is a better building material for birdhouses than metal or earthenware. Entrance holes should be sheltered by projecting roofs to exclude rain. All houses should be easy to open for cleaning. A perch at the entrance is unnecessary, and may even be an objection, as it is frequently used by English sparrows while they twitter exasperatingly to frighten off more desirable occupants. To provide for proper ventilation, a row of small holes is sometimes bored just beneath the eaves, but there should never be a ventilating hole lower than the entrance, and joints should be made tight, as drafts of air are dangerous. In case there is danger that rain may be driven in through the door, a small drainage hole, which will be covered by the nest, may be made in the middle of the floor.

The appearance and durability of houses are improved by a coat of paint. A neutral shade of green or gray is suitable for houses mounted in trees, while those on poles, being conspicuously placed, lend themselves harmoniously to the landscape when painted white. Heads of nails and screws should be set rather deeply and covered with putty.

In building birdhouses it should be with the object of attracting particular species of birds, as the requirements of the different species vary. The following forms of birdhouses are suggested by the United States bureau of biological survey:

The house shown in Figures 1 to 4 is designed to be set on a pole or a tree stub for the use of swallows especially, and for these birds the cavity should be about 5 by 5 inches, with a depth of 6 inches and an entrance 1½ inches in diameter. It can be cleaned by simply lifting the box from its base. Bluebirds and wrens, as well as swallows, nest in this style of house, though they prefer a cavity 8 inches deep. Figure 5 illustrates a house to be attached to a tree. It can be opened for cleaning by turning a button and removing the bottom. This house is easy to build and if suitably proportioned is adapted to a great variety of birds. Plans are furnished for two sizes—one for bluebirds and the other for screech owls or sparrow hawks.

The flicker house shown in Figure 6 is designed to be placed on a post or the stub of a tree. The cavity should be 7 by 7 inches and 16 to 18 inches deep. The roof can be lifted in the same way that a stopper is removed from a bottle. A house suitable for members of the woodpecker family and also for nuthatches and titmice, including chickadees, is shown in Figure 7. It is attached to holes of trees. The bottom is removable. Woodpeckers demand a rather deep cavity for nesting—from 12 to 18 inches. The other dimensions required are about 6 by 6 inches, with an entrance from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. An inch or so of sawdust should be placed in the bottom of the house, as woodpeckers do not gather nest materials.



5—Style of House Suitable for Sparrow Hawks, Screech Owls, Bluebirds and Wrens. Designed to Be Placed in Trees. Bottom Can Be Removed by Turning Button. 6—Flicker House to Be Mounted on a Post or Stub Tree. 7—House to Be Placed in Tree for Woodpeckers, Chickadees, Nuthatches or Titmice.

## FEEDING FRUIT-EATING BIRDS

Feeding fruit-eating birds is best accomplished by planting selected species of fruit-bearing shrubs and trees. Through late spring and summer there is usually an abundance of insect food in addition to fruit enough for all the birds. So far as fruit alone is concerned, fall is the season of overflowing abundance; in winter the supply gradually decreases, and late winter and early spring are the seasons of actual scarcity. This is the critical time of year for many birds, and a plentiful supply of wild fruit will tide them over. Fortunately, everywhere in the United States there are some fruits that persist until there is no longer any need of them. If enough are planted, no birds able to live on this class of food should starve. The best of these long-persisting fruits are juniper, bayberry, thorn apples and related fruits, holly and snowberry.

Information on fruits useful for this purpose in any section of the United States may be obtained from the United States bureau of biological survey.

Birds devour cultivated fruit principally because the processes of cultivation diminish the wild supply. The presence of wild fruit in a locality always serves to protect domestic varieties, especially when the wild trees or shrubs are of the same kind as the cultivated ones and ripen earlier. Among those most useful for the purpose are mulberry, wild blackberries and strawberries, serviceberry, wild cherry and elderberry.

## Presence of Mind.

In his reminiscences of Oxford Rev. I. W. Tuckell tells us that in his undergraduate days the dean of Christ Church college was familiarly known as "Presence of Mind Smith." Mr. Tuckell also supplies the traditional explanation of the nickname. When a student at the university, Smith had gone out boating with a friend. He returned without the friend.

"Where's Jones?" he was asked.

"Oh, well, we had an accident. The boat leaked and when we were bailing it out Jones fell into the river. He caught hold of the boat and pulled it down to the water's edge. Neither of us could swim and if I had not, with great presence of mind, hit him on the head with the oarboth would have been drowned."

## FOOD PLANTS ALONG THE SEASHORE.

Besides winter feeding, described elsewhere in this series, birds frequenting the seashore may be catered to by growing plants which produce their favorite foods, according to the United States bureau of biological survey. Where the coast is rocky and the soil of ordinary character, conditions are little different from those inland, and except in relation to exposure there need be no especial preference given in the choice of plants. It is worth mentioning, however, that several trees and shrubs are better to withstand the winds so prevalent on the coast. These include three species of juniper, common barberry, English thorn, hybrid crabapple, European and American mountain ashes, smooth and staghorn sumacs, privets, buckthorn and red-berried elder. Where the soil is chiefly sand, and that often shifting, conditions are not suited to many plants. Selection may be made, however, from the following, all of which are known to thrive in such surroundings:

For seed eaters.—Beach grasses, Japanese smartweed, and sunflower.

For fruit eaters.—Bayberry, sea buckthorn, sand cherry, beach plum, cranberries and bearberry.

## Votes for Women.

A Harvard grad, who might be called Harold, and a sweet young person who didn't take football seriously sat in the Yale Bowl on that Saturday. It was at that tragic moment for the Crimson when Casey had been called back after a 78-yard run for a touchdown because there was holding in the line. The grad was nursing a pent-up explosion.

"Oh, Harold," cried the young person; "why are they going to make him do it over? Did he run too far?"

The grad simmered more dangerously.

"No, Ethel," he said, "it wasn't that. Somebody sneezed."

## There Are Others.

Physician—But have you ever had any experience as a nurse?

Applicant—Why, I never did anything else since I was a child.

Physician—Indeed! And what is your specialty?

Applicant—Nursing trouble.

# SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

## 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

## 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

## 3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

## 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

## 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

## 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM *VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks .....	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 28.....	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 2 ...	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for Term .....	*\$22.50	*\$24.50	*\$25.50

\* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

## Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting .....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) .....	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) .....	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography .....	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument .....	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens March 28th. Rooms nearly all taken. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

## Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 8



YES, you drew a reindeer when you drew No. 7. Of course you know it is very cold where the reindeer makes his home. Reindeers are the automobiles of the icy regions. They make fast time on the ice when attached to sleds. The reindeer works like a horse, furnishes meat and milk to people in cold countries and helps Santa Claus every year. Now, get ready for another cold weather animal. Start your pencil at No. 1, push it along to 2, 3, 4, etc., until all numbers are connected.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### FOR MAGISTRATE, THIRD DISTRICT, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

To the Republicans of Rockcastle County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for reelection to the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Magisterial District, subject to the Primary Election next August.

My record shows that I have stood for all that is right and good for my home county where I was born and where I expect to live and die. I am



Sherman Chasteen

in favor of anything that will build up and make our community better.

I feel that I am prepared, from my college training, as a teacher for fifteen years, and my experience in this same office, to serve my people better and bring about things that Rockcastle County should enjoy. I am an ardent supporter of the Dixie Highway project and will as I have in the past do all in my power to make it a reality.

For better schools, churches, Sunday Schools, farm improvement, clubs, I am ready to give my support and protection. I thank you for what you have done and I will appreciate your support in the coming Primary Election.

Yours very sincerely,

Sherman Chasteen.

(Ad. 34.)

### JACKSON COUNTY

#### Fox Town

Fox Town, Feb. 17.—We were sorry to hear about Frank Smith getting killed. He was walking along the railroad near Turkey Foot a few days ago when he was crossing a trestle and dropped a gun through between the ties, striking the hammer. The gun was discharged and shot him in the stomach. He died at one o'clock the next morning.—There is a sight of sickness in this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McKinney's baby died from pneumonia at 14th inst. and was buried 15th at the Steele Cemetery.—Alex Blanton has pneumonia and is improving some.—Some of Charlie Agee's children are sick. It keeps Dr. Hornsby travelling to see his patients.—Messrs. Johnny Mays and Jasper Isaacs are counting timber for War Fork Land Co.—Most every body has sold their timber in this vicinity.—Mrs. Leona Webb went to Turkey Foot a few days ago shopping.—There is much excitement about oil around Sand Spring. The people have bought royalties so much it seems that guineas hollow Royalty! Royalty! Royalty! day and night.—Noah Smith has rented a place from Elihu Lakes and will move in a few days to Fox Town to start this year.

#### Parrot

Parrot, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Mary A. Loy, an aged widow, is in a critical condition.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Gabbard, February 8, a girl, called Ida.—Misses Maud Cunagin, Eva Gabbard, Lizzie and Lucy Cunagin and others, who are attending school at Annville, are visiting homefolks.—Sidney Hacker, a son-in-law of S. G. Nelson of this place, who lives at Annville, died the 16th of this month with tuberculosis. He had been in a critical condition for the past two years. He confessed before he died that he was ready and willing to go. He leaves a wife and three children. He will be brought here for burial beside his child in the Cunagin graveyard.—Died February 17 at his home here, Uncle John McDowell. He was taken sick on Tuesday night and died Saturday morning. His suffering was great while here but his suffering is over. He was baptised, and said he wanted his children to live a Christian life and

meet him. He leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his death. A large crowd attended the burial on the home place. All the children were present except Mrs. Frances Ford of Grayson County. He was sixty-five years of age.

#### Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Feb. 20.—Died one day last week, Johnny B. Begley's twin babies. One died one day, the other the next day and both buried in the same coffin in the Hunter Cemetery. The bereaved family has the deepest sympathy of all.—Mrs. Mattie Sandlin's clothes caught fire from an open grate and burned her so badly that it looks like it is impossible for her to live. They took her to the Gray Hawk hospital and since then she gave birth to a bouncing boy, christened John. Baby is doing fine and the mother's burns are doing nicely.—There is more sickness around Gray Hawk than has been at one time for years; mostly la grippe.—The Rev. Mr. Messler of McKee preached at the Dutch Reform Church Sunday at 2:00 o'clock.—Dr. R. E. Bartlett will preach the fourth Sunday at the Methodist Church for Harve Johnson.

### ESTILL COUNTY

#### Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Feb. 17.—We are having some fair weather.—H. G. Bicknell had a barn covered this week.—The farmers are working now on the telephone line to Red Lick.—There was a big tide in Red Lick yesterday.—They have moved the Jinks Post Office this week.—Ray and Albert Bicknell left here Monday for Illinois where they will spend the summer.

#### Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Feb. 19.—Mary Luey, wife of Flemon Horn, died at Hiedelsburg the 6th, of tuberculosis, aged 62 years. She was brought to this place for burial. She leaves a husband and six children.—Mrs. Sam Johnson and children of Clark spent the greater part of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fielder.—Owen W. Norris of Richmond has moved in our midst.—J. W. Sparks and wife and Mrs. James Gaines were the pleasant guests of Dillard Stephens and wife Wednesday.—Owing to the bad weather, The Rev. J. W. Anderson failed to fill his regular appointment at Liberty Church the second Saturday and Sunday in January and February.—Mrs. W. C. Moore is slowly improving after a severe attack of la grippe.—The oil fever is raging at Cressy. Several hundred acres of land were leased around there recently.—Verna Sparks has returned home after a two-weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Ross Jordan of Clark County.—Joe Vaughn sold his crop of tobacco at Richmond for 16c. per pound.—Sam Sparks visited relatives near Winchester last Saturday and Sunday.

### CLARK COUNTY

#### Log Lick

Log Lick, Feb. 18.—Leonard Matherly, one of our progressive teachers, was married in Richmond to Miss Iris Holt last Thursday. We wish the young couple much happiness thru life.—James F. Williams and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter who entered their home February 7.—Albert Chisin has rented a farm two miles this side of Winchester on the Ruckerville pike for \$1,000 per year.—Gate Wills bought a pair of mules from Ben Hudson last week for \$300.—Dr. Richard Allen of the Ruckerville neighborhood sold his farm to Uncle Dock Burton for \$308 per acre.—The Rev. J. H. Matherly and family are made happy by a little girl who was born February 13 to them which they named Mary Kathileen.—Edmond Brookshire sold his place here last week to Dr. Henry Winburn of Estill County for \$3,000.—Mrs. Bettie Eads and daughter, Virgel, of Winchester are visiting relatives here this week.—The Rev. J. W. Peel of Nicholasville came to his regular monthly appointment here last Sunday; but owing to the cold weather he had a very small congregation.—We would be glad if the good Editor would have items enough to fill every nook and corner of page eight every week.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### Conway

Conway, Feb. 19.—Susie Beldon has returned home after an extended visit among friends at Falmouth.—Nannie McWhorter visited homefolks at Berea over Saturday and Sunday.—M. A. Chasteen of Fal-

mouth was here on business one day last week.—Pneumonia fever is raging in this vicinity. The doctors are kept busy.—William Dugard died February 8 of pneumonia. He was sick only a few days. He was just twenty years old and a good boy and liked by all who knew him. He was laid to rest in the Fairview burial ground. He leaves a father and mother, sisters and brothers and a host of friends to mourn his loss.—Cash Johnson was here from Three Links visiting his brother Tom one day last week.

### MADISON COUNTY

#### Harts

Miss Lida Gardner of Nicholas County visited the school at this place and organized a School Improvement League. Mrs. J. W. Raine was nominated President and Mrs. Rollie Davis vice-president.—Mrs. J. M. Baker is quite ill.—Chester Barrett has moved from Wallace to back to his father's place.—Walter Richmond and a Miss Griffin were married recently.—Simon Jones has returned from Hamilton, O., where he has been working.—T. J. Coyle has been visiting relatives in Jackson County for a few days.—C. J. Lake is planning to build a new house soon.—On account of bad roads, the Library Extension

ing friends and relatives here.—Wm. Murfey is some better but is still in bad health.—Mr. and Mrs. Fry from Bybe have returned after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murfey.—Moses Estes, who was very sick with grippie, is well.—Mrs. Estes has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rawlins, of Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Neeley are the proud parents of a baby.

#### Kingston

Kingston, Feb. 19.—Miss Myrtle Todd, who has been in poor health for several weeks, passed to the Great Beyond last Thursday morning. She bore her suffering patiently and was ready to meet her Savior when the end came. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Todd and is survived by her parents, two sisters and a brother. The funeral services were conducted Friday morning at the Baptist Church by Rev. Summers of Georgetown, followed by burial in Richmond Cemetery.—Uncle Alec Todd, who was eighty-three years old, died of pneumonia at the home of his son, February 4th.—Little Sue Browning Terrill is very sick with bronchial pneumonia.—Mrs. M. B. Flannery, who has been sick for several days is slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Jfm Baker of Berea have been

### OWSLEY COUNTY

#### Earnestville

Earnestville, Feb. 19.—The Rev. Albert Bowman of Annville filled his regular appointment last Sunday at Moores.—Dickie Smith got his house burned Saturday. The fire started from the flue.—Wm. Marcum and John Gallagher, who have been on the border, are back home again.—C. T. and Wm. Gabbard went to Booneville last Saturday on business.—Mrs. Fannie Tackett of Travelers Rest has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Gabbard, for the past week.—Dewey Ward, who has been sick for the past month, is not improving. Bicknell

### HARLAN COUNTY

#### Harlan

Harlan, Feb. 16.—Our H. S. basketball team will play Benham February 24th.—Word comes from the Rev. Carl Michael, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church, now secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in German prison camps that he will soon return to Harlan.—Our Parent-Teachers' Association has started out to accomplish things of educational value. Supt. Perkins' suggestions were gladly received at their last meeting where he spoke enthusiastically.

### LEE COUNTY

#### Beattyville

Beattyville, Feb. 16.—Lieut. Carter Stamper came home from Ft. Thomas and was called back next day to muster out.—The Day Lumber and Coal Company property was sold at public sale for \$12,050.—Our boys from the border arrived safely at home after being mustered out at Ft. Thomas.

### PERRY COUNTY

#### Hazard

Hazard, Feb. 15.—An examining trial was given Boyd Couch, Farmer Stacy and Harrison Couch the 12th, for the killing of Felix Milam. Boyd Couch and Stacy were held under bond to answer an indictment by the next grand jury.—Mrs. W. E. Faulkner, who has been seriously ill in a Lexington hospital, returned to her home.—John Gorman, President and Manager of the Hazard Coal Company was in town on business.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### Manchester

Manchester, Feb. 16.—Dewey Cox recently returned from Hamilton, O.—Fiscal Court has been in session this week.—Mrs. N. C. Potter is improving in health.—The Bible Class was entertained at the home of Mrs. Marshall House this week.

### BREATHITT COUNTY

#### Jackson

Jackson, Feb. 16.—During the past week, marriage licenses have been granted to Dave Rush and Rhoda Clemons, both of Haddox; Newton Farmer and Julia Spicer; Harlan Johnson and Mary Combs; Henry Neace and Liddy Neace; J. T. Duff and Dora Deatin; Lewis Sharp and Lula Richie.—One of our good citizens, C. L. Stewart, passed away Wednesday afternoon from tuberculosis. He leaves a wife and two children.

### LAUREL COUNTY

#### London

London, Feb. 15.—Laurel Circuit Court convened Monday. Judge Wm. received a message from his son, G. Lewis on the bench.—N. Walkins, of Irvine, that oil was struck in paying quantities by the company in which they are interested.—Miss Esther Asher and Mitchell Ledford were married at the home of the bride Saturday. They will make their home in Lexington. We wish them a joyous life together.

### PULASKI COUNTY

#### Somerset

Somerset, Feb. 16.—The Fiscal Court was in session Friday and Saturday and passed a resolution authorizing the County Judge to borrow \$40,000 for the road fund and \$5,000 for the general fund.—S. E. Palton of the New Domain Oil and Gas Company was in town in the interest of his company.

### ENGLAND ORDERS AMERICAN BUILT SHIPS

For the first time in 50 years England has ordered a ship built in the United States. As a matter of fact three ships have been ordered by England of a big ship-building company in San Francisco. They are to be 10,000 ton steel freighters. And on the American side of the Great Lakes one sees already in frame vessels astonishingly like the typical British trawlers—which have proved to be ideal mine-sweepers.

## HEAVY FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA

British Take Turk Trenches,  
Then Abandon Them.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN WEST

German Zeppelin Campaign Against London Found to Be Unprofitable and Is Abandoned—Tentons in Alsace Surprised in Attack.

London, Feb. 20.—The western front fighting has subsided into trench raids and artillery duels after the successful advance made by the British on the Ancre river sector and the various war statements fail to show any infantry activity of note. The most violent fighting took place in Mesopotamia, where the British troops on the Tigris river launched a new offensive against the Turks.

The offensive was directed against positions at Sannalyat, the British statement reports, and resulted in the occupation of two Turkish front lines on a frontage of 350 to 540 yards respectively. The Turks launched two heavy counter attacks and forced back the British right wing to its original line. The British left wing repulsed a counter attack, but when night came the troops were withdrawn from their newly won positions.

On the French front artillery activity was brisk in the sector of the Avocourt, Cote du Pivore and Bazouvaux. In Alsace a surprise attack on the German trenches at Baronkopf resulted in the capture of a few prisoners.

Bad weather has interfered with operations in the Roumanian and Macedonian theaters of war.

The Zeppelin campaign against London has been found to be unprofitable. The cessation of German air attacks on the British metropolis after the latest appearances of big dirigibles over the city last fall has been due, not to fortuitous circumstances, but to the deliberate determination of the German leaders to abandon these attacks, as has long been done in the case of Paris.

Air raids against England, a correspondent was told, would not be abandoned entirely. They were considered to be of great service in holding at home guns, airplanes and men of the British aerial defense which otherwise would be freed for service in France, but in future the attacks would be directed against the provinces instead of London.

The predominant reason for the decision to discontinue attacks on London probably is the increasing strength and efficiency of the air defenses of the city, but the effect of the raids on neutral opinion, in view of the then contemplated peace overtures, may also have been a factor.

It may be interesting in this connection to record a bit of unwritten history of the war. In the early days of the conflict, when the air raids were just beginning, President Wilson caused to be conveyed to Emperor William and the German government a personal and unofficial message which set forth that airship and airplane raids upon populous cities were looked on with disfavor by the American people, and contributed largely to stirring up anti-German feeling in the United States. In view of this the wisdom of their discontinuance was suggested.

The message did not fall entirely on deaf ears, but the views of the military party prevailed and the air attacks, then the only German means of bringing home the realities of war to the people within the British Isles, continued. Later they ceased for a time, to the displeasure of an element which openly accused Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of sheathing his weapon in deference to neutral opinion. The raids were resumed with the object of tying up within the islands and eliminating from the Somme offensive as large a number of anti-airship guns, airplanes, searchlights and men to equip them as possible.

### WANTED—MILLION MEMBERS

Red Cross Starts Campaign by An Appeal to the Public.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A million new members to aid it in the nation's present crisis are sought by the American Red Cross in an appeal to the public.

The appeal says that the Red Cross is prepared to provide personnel for the sick and wounded of an army of a million men, and to bring immediate relief to dependent families of volunteers, but emphasizes the fact that the country should be prepared for relief on a larger scale.

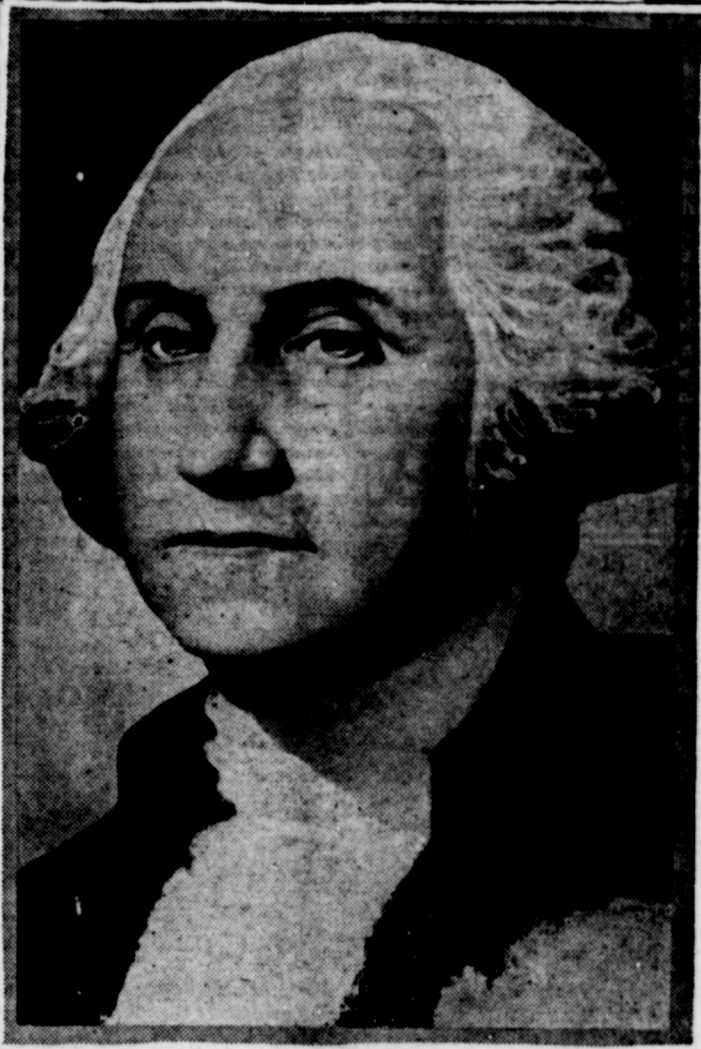
### IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One.)

and Capt. A. C. Rinehart of Hazard. These gentlemen have leased 900 acres from Felix and Nathaniel Brashear and will install a thoroughly modern plant which will begin work within a few days.

A sharper is a keen man with a dull conscience.—Chicago News.

February 22.  
This Day  
America Celebrates



Washington's  
Birthday  
1732 ... 1917

## GOLD DUST THE FLOUR OF MERIT

It Pleases Others — It Will Please You  
Once Tried — Always Used

wagon has missed visiting this route for two weeks. This is a great thing for the rural folks as they can not get in to the Library during the winter. They enjoy it very much.

#### Big Hill

Big Hill, Feb. 19.—The Rev. Mr. Lambert was elected pastor of Pilot Knob church for the year 1917.—Mrs. J. H. Haley is improving slowly from lagrippe and pneumonia.—Philip Hayes, who has been sick for a month, is able to be out again.—Joe Reece's son has been poorly for the past few weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Collins spent a few weeks with Mrs. Collins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Reece.—Mr. and Mrs. Tiff Chasteen are the proud parents of a fine boy.—Nannie Bundren is visit-

spending several days with Mrs. Baker's father, Tom Adams, who has been very sick, but is some better.—Mrs. McCord and daughter of Winchester were here last week attending the funeral of the former's granddaughter, Miss Todd.—Price Eager of Beattyville visited his father, W. G. Eager, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Broughton of Brassfield, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lane were visitors at the home of J. F. Dean, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hendrix, and Miss Kathleen Maupin of Lexington were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Buck Maupin during the week end.—George Tinsley of Ralston was a visitor at the home of M. B. Flannery over Sunday.—Ernest Parks is visiting relatives in Indiana.—There is lots of sickness in this community.